# Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 46. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915 NEW ENGLAND EDITION


## DEFERRED VICTORY WINS PLEDGES OF THOUSANDS

**Greatest Suffrage Meeting Ever Held in New York Raises $100,000—Jubilee Spirit Marks Meetings in Boston and Philadelphia**

The first week of November saw a greater event in suffrage history than Election Day, fraught as that was with the significance of a million votes for the enfranchisement of women; it saw new campaigns opened with unprecedented enthusiasm and determination. It saw the resurrection of Victory after Defeat.

Cooper Union in New York City, Faneuil Hall in Boston and the Academy of Music in Philadelphia rang with the cheers of thousands of men and women who have caught the spirit of the real democracy and recognize nothing except the advance toward it.

The three meetings were similar, although the one in New York was the largest. One hundred thousand dollars was pledged at Cooper Union to the new suffrage campaign, the largest sum ever raised at a single suffrage meeting in the country. The New York Times called it the greatest woman suffrage meeting ever held in New York and the Tribune found it "the most joyous assembly Cooper Union ever saw."

Contributions were not solicited at the Faneuil Hall meeting but despite that fact, $1,300 was given; and in Pennsylvania, because of the closeness of the vote, it was a jubilee, that, according to the Philadelphia Press, "rocked the structure in a tempestuous outburst of thanksgiving and rejoicing."

The old campaign went out in a blaze of glory on election day, but it was not to be compared with the spirit with which the new campaign has been ushered in.

## EASTERN COLLEGES FAVOR SUFFRAGE

**Vote at Vassar, Wellesley and Syracuse Shows Students and Faculty for Equality**

While the three large eastern States were voting on the suffrage issue last week, polls taken in three eastern colleges returned favorable majorities. Of 1,018 votes cast at Vassar College, 843 were in favor and 175 against suffrage. The question was also voted upon by the maids with a majority vote of two to one for suffrage.

During the day stump speeches were made in different parts of the campus. Some of the speakers were Irma Kellers, of Jersey City, president of the Students' Association; Virginia Archibold, of New York; Susan McEvoy, of Massachusetts; Gertrude Folks, of Yonkers, and Eleanor Taylor, of California. In the evening there was a torchlight parade, which ended the march at the Students' Building. At that time, speeches were made by President Henry Noble MacCracken, and Miss Mildred Thompson, instructor in history. The returns for the State and college voting were announced.

An official straw vote taken at Wellesley College gave 593 students and instructors favorable, 136 opposed, 83 undecided, and 17 indifferent.

At Syracuse University, five of the faculty expressed themselves as favoring suffrage and three stood against it. Among the students, 227 favorable votes were cast, and 173 adverse.

## MARGARET WILSON CONDEMNS BOSSES

**"Let Us Make the Vote Mean Something," Says President's Daughter**

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, at a session of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Convention in Milwaukee Nov. 5, proposed that school buildings be used as meeting places for citizens and as voting booths, and that school principals be employed as election clerks. She said the people should be organized according to the voting precincts, with the school buildings as their centres.

"Let us make the vote mean something—all of us, men and women together," said Miss Wilson. "It is disgraceful the way the majority of voters vote. I am told that when a man gets a suit he gets what the tailor tells him to wear. That is what most voters do in the primaries. They vote for the man who 'they say' is the man—'they' being in this case the political bosses. We know this but have done little so far except talk about it."

Miss Wilson said that it surely is America's opportunity before all other nations to prove that the ideal of democracy is more than a dream, that it is a principle that works. She added that self-government "is nothing more or less than a process of education."

Miss Wilson said she realized democracy could not be obtained through a machine, but that "we must have the means of expressing ourselves as citizens in a more vital way."

---

Because of the difficulty of securing copies of the report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, it has been suggested that readers of the Journal urge their respective Senators and Representatives to bring the matter before Congress and provide for the printing of more copies. Only 10,000 copies of this report were printed, and these were called for even before the date of its appearance.

## He Can't Hold On Much Longer

The originator of the Women's Liberty Bell, Mrs. Rauschenberger, decreed that its tongue should not speak until the women of Pennsylvania were enfranchised. The returns from the election last week showed that thirty counties untrammeled by political machines were ready for the Bell to voice the new democracy. Only the anti-suffrage boss of Philadelphia prevented the State from leading the East in giving justice to women. He can't hold on much longer.

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, whose summary of the Pennsylvania campaign appears on another page.

## RETURNS ADD TO SUFFRAGE VOTE

**One More County and Two More Cities Won in New York—Total Not In**

Later returns from New York State show that another county, Fulton, was carried for the suffrage amendment by a majority of 509, and that not only have the cities of Ithaca, Schenectady, Jamestown and Niagara Falls gone in favor, but also those of Binghamton and Elmira.

Complete returns from the three States have not been filed. Two Pennsylvania counties, Sullivan and Tioga, and several districts, have not sent in returns, and an accurate estimate of the vote in that State is not yet possible. Practically complete returns from 62 out of the 67 counties showed 322,754 in favor and 364,668 against, making the majority 41,914. Allegheny County went for suffrage by a vote of 48,376 to 46,253 with eight districts missing. A total of thirty counties was won with the possibility of others. Philadelphia's vote was 72,179 in favor and 113,415 against, a majority of 41,236.

Little change is expected in the Massachusetts vote. Later returns in New York with a number of districts still missing make the majority 187,468, while they put the majority against the new constitution at 411,639. The suffrage amendment undoubtedly beat Elihu Root's new constitution by more than 225,000, and polled a larger vote than Taft or Roosevelt did in 1912, or Glynn in 1914.

## NEW YORK BANKER DECIDES IN FAVOR

**Social Conditions Make Vote Vital to Woman's Welfare, Declares Jacob Schiff**

Jacob Schiff, the New York banker, came out for suffrage just before the election. He said:

"Women need the right to vote. They are vitally concerned with every matter that touches the household, with everything that concerns children, with all that relates to conditions of labor. It is unjust in the existing condition of society to deny to women a privilege that is so vital to their welfare."

## CAMPAIGN HEADS HOLD CONFERENCE

**National Calls Representatives of Four States to Meet In New York City**

A very interesting conference of representatives of the campaign States was held at National Headquarters in New York on Nov. 9, at the call of Dr. Shaw. They compared experiences and discussed what steps to take next. The report given by Mrs. Roessing and Miss Patterson was of especial interest and showed rare political sagacity. All were eager to hear of the methods which had carried Pennsylvania for suffrage outside of Philadelphia. The representatives of the other States also had much of interest to tell. A general spirit of cheerfulness prevailed. Mrs. Catt declared that the women of New York had won much by their campaign, in addition to their enormous minority vote. Plans were laid for carrying on the work with increased vigor, and all will unite to push the Susan B. Anthony amendment in Congress.

## DR. SHAW WANTS REAL HEARING

**Seeks Permission for Suffragists to Present Cause Before Party Conventions**

Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, wrote to William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Nov. 6, asking permission for representatives of the Association to appear before the committee in Washington, Dec. 7, to discuss the possibility of giving woman suffrage "a real, and not a perfunctory, hearing," at the Democratic National Convention next year. She sent a similar letter to Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National Committee, asking permission for suffrage leaders to appear before that committee when it meets in Washington Dec. 14. The meetings of the two committees in Washington coincide practically with the annual convention of the National Association, which will be held from Dec. 14 to 19, inclusive.

## MRS. RICHARDSON MADE GOOD POINT

**Anti-Suffragist Shows That Ballot Taught Her Citizenship in Colorado**

In discussing the recent election editorially, The New Republic says:

"As an immediate issue woman suffrage is temporarily dismissed, but a closed election should not mean a closed mind. At the last minute in New York the anti-suffragists produced Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson of Colorado to argue against votes for women, but Mrs. Richardson made too valuable a point against her own side to be forgotten now. When she began voting, Mrs. Richardson confesses, she made serious mistakes. "We meant to purify politics, but we did not know how. . . . Dishonest? Misuse of my voting privilege? Not at all as I looked at it then, in my inexperience and irresponsibility. Today, yes, because I understand the power of the ballot for good and evil, because years develop the sense of responsibility. And thousands of women, given the ballot in New York now, will use it to no higher ends, until they have been educated either by the press or by bitter experience in political economy and in appreciation of the ballot's power." A more telling argument for the use of the ballot by women has never been put forward. We have Mrs. Richardson's word for it that suffrage taught her citizenship. And yet she worked to shut New York women from the experience of which she boasts."

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, representing the International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Peace, which held a convention in San Francisco this summer, was received Nov. 3 by President Wilson. Mrs. Sewall told the President, by direction of the conference, that the majority of women in the United States were earnest advocates of plans to bring about peace in Europe.

The New Rochelle Daily Star published a live woman suffrage number before the New York election on Nov. 2.

# PENNSYLVANIA'S STORY

**By Jennie Bradley Roessing, President of Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association**

So many inquiries have been received concerning Pennsylvania's campaign that I am glad to answer The Journal's request for information.

The keynote of Pennsylvania's work has been organization and centralization. The fact that there has always been only one central body with which every county, every organization in the State has been connected accounts for our political strength. This is not the opinion of women alone, but also of men long experienced in hard campaigns. Whenever any plan has been decided upon our State headquarters, through the proper officer or committee, sends out the word into every county, and to a perfectly marvelous degree every county has done its best to respond. Always doing things together, always doing them at the same time, in the same general way, has had a concentrated effect that has proven inestimable in value. The power of such team work is undeniable.

Another benefit of the one-state body plan is that the efforts of our women locally are not diverted or distracted, and the expenditure of money is not wastefully duplicated. This gives all the people a feeling of confidence in the campaign and the workers. It enables the workers to go ahead with a proposition in confidence and without the fearful strain of unnecessary competition. And just as we have had only one State body, so we have constantly urged the suffragists to have only one local organization, making it the kind of body, to be sure, in which every kind of worker could have a place. It is interesting to find that in thirty of the thirty-three counties that we carried there is one central local organization, and in the other three counties the two organizations worked so closely together that they have been one in effect and one in the eye of the public.

Organization is our watchword—not just "any kind of an organization," but efficient organization according to a State-wide plan. In the very beginning of our present three years' work we adopted the Woman Suffrage Party plan of organization adapted for State-wide use, and our experience is that there is no form of organization that can compare with it for effectiveness. In the past year over two hundred new organizations have been formed in the State, every one of them according to the inclusive non-dues paying Woman Suffrage Party plan. To my knowledge we have not had a single "club" or "league" or any of the dues-paying kind of organization formed this year, and most of those previously existing have merged with the party organizations or served as co-workers. I believe that the large majority of our local workers would never again be satisfied with any kind of organization except the party plan.

In this twentieth century, with its many complexities forcing systematic and thorough methods upon all those groups who would succeed whether they be labor unions, corporations, schools or suffrage workers, the need for a close knit organization is so fundamental, so primary that the mentioning of it may seem superfluous. Unfortunately it seems still necessary to emphasize to a certain type of suffragist that team work among women is quite as essential as among men—also loyalty to an ideal rather than to a person.

As mentioned above, to our cohesive organization work was directly due our influence with the political parties. In the beginning of our three-year period only two parties had endorsed woman suffrage—the Socialist and Prohibition parties. It was at once evident that we must secure the endorsement of all the parties, if possible. We set to work at this task, with the result that by 1914 the Washington and Democratic parties also had given an outright endorsement of woman suffrage. The Republican party was thus the only party that did not endorse our issue, but it did include in its platform a plank favoring the submission of the question to the voters. In this way it acknowledged the importance of the movement. We have made it a point always to work with each party. Even in the case of the Republican party we tried to make the men feel that there was absolutely no antagonism toward their party and that we were confident that in time their endorsement would be given, too. The result was that in many places the local Republican leaders became suffragists. As long as the men vote so largely along straight party lines it will be necessary for suffragists to secure these party endorsements. The dominant party everywhere, like the Republican party here, is the last to incorporate progressive measures, but by the leverage of the endorsements of all other parties much has been done with the majority party. Before 1920 I believe that the Republican party in Pennsylvania will have written for us the last chapter on party endorsement.

We had one handicap in Pennsylvania that was subtle but influential. It was the pessimism of some of the older workers both within and without our borders. "Pennsylvania cannot possible carry this year—no eastern State can—of course, I am not saying this outside nor to any one else—but confidentially, you know it can't be done." That kind of talk and reactionary spirit hurt us, and in some of the counties that ought to have carried was probably responsible for the defeat. By discouraging many of the rank and file, a heavier burden was placed upon the valiant county and city leaders. Those gloomy prophets probably say that the returns justified their pessimism. I say that their pessimism helped to produce the adverse majority more than any single factor in the campaign. It is the argument of an anti to say that no State can win its first campaign and it is traitorous to circulate such an impression in any campaign State. I do not mean that we should be blindly self-satisfied and over confident, but there is a healthy happy medium. In Pennsylvania we tried to look at every situation honestly, to have no delusions concerning either our own strength or that of the opposition, but to have faith always that if enough solid work of the right kind was done, even Pennsylvania could win in 1915. And it could have won.

As for the external features of our campaign they were practically the same as those of every State—parades, meetings, literature, publicity. We handled each one of the three latter forms of propaganda through a separate department, all housed here in Harrisburg at our State Headquarters. We strove for interdepartmental co-operation so as to get the best service out of each medium with the least expenditure of time and effort.

In connection with our publicity, one fact should be mentioned. We did not have "wide open publicity." We did not tell everything we were doing. Our policy was to keep the public interested in suffrage and to give just enough information about the work to stimulate the organizations. On the other hand we did not give publicity to the work of the individual counties nor to our growing organization strength, believing that the less the interests opposed to suffrage knew of our real activity the better. We never gave out figures—we never gave out a list of our organizations or leaders and we urged all our local organizations to follow this same policy. This was again a part of our effort to have a "quiet" campaign.

Pennsylvania's was a quiet campaign. A frequent remark among visitors to our State was that "Pennsylvania suffragists were not doing anything." They were doing things all the time—but not always things that they shouted about. Doubtless other States had this same kind of visitors. Just here I would like to make it clear that it was not primarily because we do not like stunts but because we had studied Pennsylvania and we felt that Pennsylvania would not take kindly to many spectacular events. In addition to parades, we had only two picturesque features—suffrage gardens and the replica of the Liberty Bell. The garden idea was charming in every way. The Liberty Bell was also unique and in general drew the largest crowds of anything that we tried. It was not especially successful in the large places, but was a decided drawing card in the small communities. Both of these features were of value chiefly for publicity. In themselves I do not believe that they landed us many votes. It took patience and reasoning and women and work to do that. Undoubtedly every campaign should have such features, but we should take care that they do not become our main thought to the detriment of the solid work that must also be done. In Pennsylvania our women very wisely gave such features only the proportionate amount of their time and energy, which should be given to such specialties and did not sacrifice the real work of the campaign.

Finally, Pennsylvania's active campaign began three years ago. We planned out a three-year campaign, determining to try to emphasize and encompass certain work each year, to have each step, each year's work, follow logically the preceding plans and to secure a cumulative effect at the end. We tried in every way to avoid the hit-and-miss work of unpreparedness and haste. Our great aim was to have a carefully studied, prepared-for-Pennsylvania, constructive plan for our entire campaign period, then plug away at it faithfully, adapting it to suit conditions as they arose, but holding firmly to essentials. In the last analysis, however, the favorable votes that were cast in Pennsylvania were won by the fine work of our local chairmen and their splendid team work with the State Association.

We have had the help of many speakers and workers, chief among them Dr. Shaw, who gave to Pennsylvania, as well as to other campaign States, a series of her unequalled speeches. The National Association gave us hearty co-operation through its various departments, notably publicity.

Pennsylvania's greatest debt of gratitude is due Mrs. Catt, who has been the inspiration of the best plans that we have been able to formulate and whose advice has been as generously given as it was eagerly sought.

I regret that it is impossible even at this date to give definite figures concerning the suffrage vote in Pennsylvania owing to the fact that in a few counties the election returns are delayed because of contests. The charges of fraud in these instances are not on the vote on our suffrage amendment, but on the county tickets. Until all these cases are settled it will be impossible to give out final figures concerning Pennsylvania, but the present indications are that over 700,000 votes were cast on our amendment and that the adverse majority will be between 40,000 and 50,000.

## ILLINOIS WOMEN CAST DRY VOTE

**Election Shows Town Went "Wet" by Men's Vote Only, Women Firm Against**

In the recent elections in Illinois in which eleven towns voted on the "wet" and "dry" question, much interest centered in Beardstown, Cass County. This town of 5,000 inhabitants with not more than 20 saloons, voted to remain "wet." If the "drys" had won, Cass County would have been added to the 54 Illinois counties already dry. The women's votes alone gave a dry majority of 119. The men's votes, however, resulted in a big majority for the saloons and gave the total majority to the wets. Fully 90 per cent. of the voting population of the city went to the polls.

The towns which voted on the saloon question were in southern Illinois counties which are under the precinct form of county organization. The big wet and dry battles will come next spring, when more than 300 townships in Illinois will vote on the proposition.

The State Board of Canvassers, Nov. 5, gave out the official vote on the suffrage amendment in New Jersey. The returns differ only slightly from those given in the Woman's Journal last week, adding 81 "yes" votes and taking away 84 "noes." The final canvass showed: for, 133,282; against, 184,390; majority against, 51,108.

Tel. Oxford 405
PRINCE
Room 815, Lawrence Bldg.,
149 Tremont Street,
BOSTON.
CORSETS $1.00 to $10.00 BRASSIERES 50c. to $2.00

Telephone Oxford 4467-L
Mrs. ANNA D. CABLE
Scientific Facial Massage and Scalp Treatment Manicuring and Chiropody
2 PARK SQUARE

WESTON'S CALIFORNIA CAFETERIA
3A BROMFIELD STREET
Boston's leading restaurant for ladies. The best of foods at the lowest prices. Why not try it once—you will be pleased.

PILGRIM LUNCH
and Home Food Shop
164A Tremont St. 33 West St., Boston
and
THE BERKELEY LUNCH
at 611 Berkeley Building, Berkeley and Boylston St.
LUNCHEON, ELEVEN TO THREE

Telephone, Oxford 4778-W
CHARLES T. SAUL
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
Examinations from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Room 1112 LAWRENCE BLDG. 149 Tremont St., BOSTON

MILLINERY IMPORTER
MISS NOONE
172 TREMONT STREET
Entire Fourth Floor. Tel. Oxford 5532B.

Telephone Connection
B. WEINBERG
Ladies' Tailor
SUITS $12 AND UP.
59 TEMPLE PLACE
Blake Bldg., Rooms 409-410.

LADIES
DO NOT BE AFRAID
to buy a ready-made gown that does not fit. I can alter it at your own home. Twenty-five cents an hour. Swift and accurate work guaranteed.
C. E. BARROWS
35 Washington Street - MEDFORD
Tel. Medford 265-M.

# BAY STATE STARTS AGAIN

## Mass Meeting in Faneuil Hall Sees Workers Pledge Money and Devotion to Continue Fight for Liberty

A great mass meeting in Faneuil Hall on Nov. 4, two nights after election, opened the new campaign begun by Massachusetts suffragists. Enthusiastic and renewed determination marked the demonstration. Messages of the leaders were full of hope and predicted a not remote victory. As the meeting opened, the band, preceded by the Stars and Stripes and the suffrage banner held aloft, entered the hall, playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Then the audience stood and sung "Ameria." Enthusiasm increased as Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, chairman of the meeting, announced unsolicited contributions of nearly $1,300 for a new campaign. Samuel L. Powers predicted a triumph for the cause in two or three years, and Alice Stone Blackwell, State president, called the minority vote "the handwriting on the wall."

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

"Whereas, in this country the citizens, whether recognized or not, still have the right of free speech and of the pursuit of happiness.

"By us suffragists assembled in the cradle of liberty be it resolved that, with gratitude to the 163,000 men who have just encouraged us with their votes, we will devote ourselves with renewed faith and ardor to winning the ballot for ourselves in the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"Resolved, That we will give our enthusiastic support to Susan B. Anthony's time honored amendment to the federal constitution now before Congress.

"Resolved, That we will lend every aid in our power to the coming campaign in Iowa to the end that a victory there may make it easier for all women everywhere to secure the benefits of self-government."

Brief addresses were also made by Ernest Adams of Worcester, Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley and Mrs. Maud Wood Park. Louis D. Brandeis, the closing speaker, admired the spirit of the women in defeat. "Their spirit is such," he said, "that they will try again and again, and with each new trial they will gain new adherents. But they will gain something more—greater fitness for the franchise. Every bit of it, every effort, every sacrifice they have made has been a gain. We desire the suffrage for women in order to carry out the great purpose of democracy."

The meeting closed with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

---

Springfield suffragists met at headquarters following the election in the best attended and most enthusiastic meeting of the league in two years. Plans for continuing the active work for the enfranchisement of women were discussed at the meeting, and a definite program will be outlined at the next meeting. A poster, which read: "The campaign is on again," was hung in the headquarters the day after the election.

---

A convention of State workers was held at the State Association headquarters in Boston Nov. 4, when definite plans for a continuation of the campaign were discussed.

---

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is to be held Nov. 16 at headquarters and will be open to all the members of the State Association and its auxiliary branches. This is an unusually important meeting, as the policy of the association for the coming year will be under consideration.

---

The Danvers Equal Suffrage Association held a meeting, Nov. 3, at the home of the president, Mrs. C. H. Masury, to plan for future work and to hear the record of the work accomplished in the past six months. There have been 23 meeings and six outdoor rallies.

Six months ago the president said to the workers: "If we can get 300 men in town to vote 'yes' we must be satisfied." There were 639 cards signed and 420 men voted "yes."

---

Longmeadow suffragists held an enthusiastic rally at the home of the chairman, Miss Anna Putnam, Nov. 3. The committee chosen for the next year includes: Miss Rachel Lawton, chairman; Mrs. Victor Wesson, secretary and treasurer; Miss Julia Ford, executive committee, with another member to be added.

---

The Players' Equal Suffrage League has reorganized with the following officers: Mrs. D. Henry Cram, president; Miss Mary Shaw, first vice-president; Miss Lotta Crabtree, second vice-president; Miss Kate Ryan, third vice-president; Miss Mary A. E. McAleer, treasurer; Mrs. May Fisk Hoffman, recording secretary; Mrs. Eliot Enneking Long, corresponding secretary; directors, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, Mrs. Richard Bennett, Mrs. Emily Selinger, Miss Florence Short, Miss Susan Thayer Bowker, Richard Bennett, Thomas A. Watson, and Irving Niles.

A conference of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union was held in Tremont Temple, Nov. 3, to discuss future plans and hear reports of the campaign work. Mrs. Winston Churchill, of the campaign committee of the National Association, was the principal speaker.

---

The Equal Franchise Committee has arranged for a course of seven talks on Citizenship to be given by Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley Thursday mornings at 151 Commonwealth avenue, from Dec. 2 to Jan. 20. Course tickets are $5.00, and single tickets $1.00.

---

The Boston School of Social Science, with headquarters at Tremont Temple, opened its term of lectures this season on Nov. 8. Among those who are coming to deliver their message at this Monday night public forum are Frank Walsh, Horace Traubel, Zona Gale, James Mackaye, Mrs. Joseph Fels, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Professor Harry Ward, of Boston University, who will give a course of four lectures on "Labor."

MEYER JONASSON & COMPANY
Tremont and Boylston Streets, Boston
The "Unusual"
in
Outer Attire
and Furs
for
Women and Misses

Selfserve Purefood
5c and 10c LUNCH
19 TEMPLE PLACE - BOSTON
Selfserved means well served

SPECIAL FOR SUFFRAGISTS
For $32.50 we will furnish goods and all materials, including Skinner's satin lining, and make to your special measurements, from latest designs, a handsome suit; first-class workmanship, fit and quality guaranteed. Call and see the splendid values we are giving.
We will also make up from your own materials at very reasonable prices.
HYDE BROTHERS
CUSTOM TAILORS
184 Boylston St., Cor. Park Square, Room 43. Tel. Back Bay 2452-R.

Telephone Oxford 3029.
I. EPSTEIN & CO.
Ladies' Tailors
120 BOYLSTON STREET
WALKER BUILDING, ROOM 802.

SCOTCH CAFE
13 WINTER STREET
BOSTON
Music Evenings

The Acorn
144 Tremont St.,
Near Temple Place
LUNCHEON : : 11 to 2.

Furs of character, individuality and reliability, intelligently shown for your approval
Otto J. Pfeiler Co.
356 Boylston Street

THE CROSSETT SHOE
"MAKES LIFE'S WALK EASY"
Trade-Mark
For Men, $4.00 to $6.00 For Ladies, $4.00 to $6.00
166 TREMONT STREET - - - - BOSTON, MASS.

LADIES
Buy your Coat, Suit, Dress and Furs and save from 5 to 10 dollars. We carry a complete line of all the newest creations, sizes from 16 to 46.
Woman's Sample Shop
59 TEMPLE PLACE, BLAKE BLDG., Room 303.

AUTUMN FOOTWEAR—
New England's Most Favorably Known Shoe House
THAYER-McNEIL COMPANY
47 Temple Place 15 West Street

The Popular Millinery Style of the Moment
WHITE HATS WITH FACINGS OF BLACK
$2.00 VALUES
96c

96c
Newest of styles, including sailors, turbans, tricorne effects, etc., in white with black facings. A variety of materials. Retail value $2.00. Our wholesale price to you.....
96c
MAIL ORDERS FILLED HATS TRIMMED FREE
BOSTON WHOLESALE MILLINERY COMPANY
Blake Bldg., Cor. Wash. St. - 59 TEMPLE PLACE - Third Floor, Take Elevator

"GRIDLEY QUALITY" stands for
"BEST QUALITY" in Restaurant and Bakery Goods
VISIT HEADQUARTERS AT
43 to 49 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON
AND BE CONVINCED

# THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
## AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors
Mary Johnston — Ben B. Lindsey
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise — Caroline Bartlett Crane
Reginald Wright Kauffman — Josephine Peabody Marks
Zona Gale — Ellis Meredith
Florence Kelly — Mabel Craft Deering
Witter Bynner — Eliza Calvert Hall

Artists
Mayme B. Harwood — Blanche Ames — Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer
Howard L. Blackwell

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

Publication Office, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION
Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Four Months on Trial, 25c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or Foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915


## MORE PROTECTED WOMEN

Two more fire tragedies have called attention afresh to the need of better fire safeguards. Twenty-two little school girls lost their lives in Peabody, Mass., because the building was a tinder box and had not proper exits; and now thirteen persons, mostly women, have perished in a factory fire in New York because a door was bolted, contrary to law. It is four years and a half since the Triangle fire, and yet the same dangerous conditions prevail in a multitude of buildings, and the authorities say they cannot help it, because they have not inspectors enough.

It is remembered with bitterness that one of the members of the Triangle firm was caught not long after that tragedy with his door bolted again contrary to law; and that he was let off with a twenty dollar fine.

If the city cannot afford enough inspectors, why not make the penalty twenty years' imprisonment instead of twenty dollars fine for locking workers into a fire trap? Let any factory owner found with doors locked be subject to the punishment whether a tragedy has followed or not. After two or three culprits had been sent to State's prison, the remaining doors would be unlocked in short order.

A. S. B.

## TWO CONTRASTED POLICIES

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is about to organize branches in Massachusetts and several other States. The suffragists of these States will therefore have before them very shortly the question whether to join it or not.

The Congressional Union exists for the purpose of carrying the nation-wide amendment for woman suffrage — the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment. With the exception of some Southern suffragists, who object to it on the ground of State's rights, practically all the suffragists of the United States would be glad to see this amendment carried. The National American Woman Suffrage Association has been working for it for many years, and with added vigor of late, since the enfranchisement of women in a large group of western States has caused the measure to be regarded in Congress with serious respect.

In their object, the National Association and the Congressional Union are at one. The main difference between them is one of method.

The National Association believes in a non-partisan policy, in the sense that it makes its appeal to all parties, believing that the votes of the justice-loving men in all parties will be needed to carry the measure. It opposes no party, as such, but opposes candidates who are opposed to equal suffrage, no matter to what party they belong.

The leaders of the Congressional Union, on the other hand, are profoundly convinced that the way to carry woman suffrage is to force whichever national party happens to be in power to make it a party question in Congress; and that the way to do this is to get the women of the enfranchised States to vote against that party's candidates for Congress, no matter what the candidates' own views on suffrage may be, until the party surrenders.

This anti-party policy has met with much disapproval among the suffragists. Organizers of the Congressional Union say that the Union is not at present opposing any party. But that is only because we are now in the interval between Congressional elections. They did it last year, and they undoubtedly mean to do it next year, unless the nation-wide suffrage amendment should get the necessary two-thirds vote in the incoming Congress, and pass. Miss Alice Paul is the unquestioned leader of the Union, by her talents, her earnestness, and her personal power. Whatever line she takes, the Council of the Union is pretty sure to follow. Miss Paul is devoted to this anti-party policy, has argued for it again and again in the Union's organ, The Suffragist, and does not profess to have undergone any change of view in regard to it. No one should join the Union who does not believe in its anti-party policy, for that is what its members will infallibly find themselves again committed to as soon as the next Congressional elections come on.

The National Association has generally asked Congress not only for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, but for some subsidiary measures as well. Of some of these subsidiary measures Miss Anthony was herself a warm advocate. A new one, evolved within the last two years by the National's Congressional Committee, called the Shafroth amendment, has been the object of much criticism. Effort for this amendment has now been dropped. The Congressional Union works for the Susan B. Anthony amendment only.

Last, but not least, the National Association favors the effort to get more suffrage States, and means to aid the campaigns in such as are hopeful; while the leaders of the Congressional Union believe that there are already suffrage States enough to force the nation-wide suffrage amendment through Congress, and that it is wiser to concentrate all effort upon Congress than to try to get any more states.

Miss Alice Paul is reported in the New York Tribune of Nov. 8 as saying that the outcome of this year's four campaigns has "demonstrated the futility of the State by State method."

Eight States have given the women the ballot within the past six years, through the State by State method. Two exceedingly difficult and exceedingly important ones came very near doing it this fall — New York and Pennsylvania. The outcome, instead of showing the futility of trying to carry separate States, shows that even States which were long regarded as impossible have now come to the very verge of success.

Both the National Association and the Congressional Union mean to push the nation-wide suffrage amendment in Congress with all their might. No one needs to go outside of the National Association in order to work for that amendment. But, if it does not pass between now and June, nothing could give it so great a "boost" as the carrying of Iowa.

A. S. B.

## A FIFTH WHEEL

The Congressional Union has announced its intention of organizing a branch in every Congressional district in the United States, to bring to bear pressure in behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Since in Massachusetts every Congressional district is already organized, and is ready to bring pressure to bear in behalf of that amendment in this Congress as it did in the last, a new society for every Congressional district seems like the fifth wheel to a coach. In addition, it is bound to cause duplication of work, perplexity, friction and ill feeling.

We advise Massachusetts suffragists not to join the Congressional Union unless, on deliberate consideration, they prefer its policy to that of the National Association, to which Massachusetts is auxiliary. But we advise them to hold no resentment against any of their friends who may choose to join it, and, above all, not to rush into the press with denunciations of it. The Union is to be looked upon not as an enemy, but as a misguided friend. It has done some splendid "stunts," and will doubtless do more of them. It includes many brilliant and charming women. It is a thousand pities that they have got this anti-party bee in their bonnets. But there is no need for anybody to wax mad about the Union, or to see red when it is mentioned. The more nervous and excited we get, the more injury the Union will do to our work. By keeping cool and keeping sweet, we shall reduce that injury to a minimum.

A. S. B.

## THE SHAFROTH AMENDMENT

The news that the Shafroth amendment is to be dropped will be welcome to a large number of the suffragists. The editor of The Woman's Journal has always believed that that amendment was an excellent thing in itself and would be very valuable if we could get it but the difficulty of getting it with so large a division of opinion in regard to it was obvious; and, in the opinion of many persons, this division has stirred up more trouble than the amendment was worth.

## STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

"The equal suffrage movement has been able to achieve almost an impossible thing—to bring into harmony of view men as divergent as President Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt," says the New York Globe. And it adds that this is "because the issue raises fundamental democratic questions, and President and ex-President are both democrats; are both forward-looking men whose minds are controlled by thought of and feeling for human progress; as such they realize they cannot be true to their ideals and uphold a 50 per cent. disfranchisement."

The Globe reviews the practical success of equal suffrage, and its harmony with the general trend toward enlarged opportunities and fairer treatment for women, and says, in conclusion:

"Revolving these things, Woodrow and Theodore are in accord. They are not willing to assume the responsibility of keeping half of the human race in an anachronistic political subjection—a condition out of harmony with practically all the other facts of modern life."

One of the noteworthy things about the suffrage movement is that it unites in its support so many able men and women of the most diverse ideas on other questions, just as it is spreading in the most widely separated countries in the world.

A. S. B.

## THE CASE OF EDITH CAVELL

The case of Edith Cavell is an object lesson. It shows that a belief in equal penalties for women does not necessarily mean a belief in equal rights for women. In matters of punishment, the German authorities inform us, men and women stand upon an absolutely equal footing, except that if a woman is pregnant her life must be spared until her child is born. Owing to the high character of the victim and the special circumstances which might have warranted clemency in her case, her execution has aroused great horror and a widespread protest; yet the principle laid down by the German authorities is the principle generally accepted in regard to women in time of peace. The laws of every State in the union recognize woman's equal right to the gallows, though most of them still deny her equal right to the ballot box.

When the Lusitania was sunk a prominent anti-suffragist pointed out that more horror was felt in America over the drowning of women and children than of men. She predicted that this would cease to be the case if women had votes, and intimated that the regard for women's lives would always be found in inverse ratio to the extent of their political rights. This overlooked the fact that the Lusitania was sunk by one of the most anti-woman's-rights nations in Europe. Edith Cavell has now been executed by the same nation—or, to speak more correctly, by its military authorities. The Germans have many splendid qualities, but their hostility to woman suffrage is notorious. It exists not only in their own country but among those who have come to America. Whenever a suffrage amendment is submitted in a State having a large German population, the bulk of the German vote goes against it. Edith Cavell's case is a fresh proof that hostility to equal suffrage does not necessarily mean chivalry, and that the men who are most bigotedly opposed to giving woman equal rights in life may be the sternest in insisting upon a woman's equal right to death.

A. S. B.

## ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON

Edith Cavell's case is also an object lesson showing how much more vividly the public mind is often impressed by the fate of one individual in the limelight than by that of obscure millions. What befell this British nurse, distressing though the circumstances were, was nothing to what has befallen myriads of other women during this war. The Germans gave her a swift and a clean death. Thousands of women have been subjected by the soldiers of all nations to treatment which is far worse than death, and are left to drag out a miserable life, and to bring up as best they can the "war babies" whom they have been forced to bear to their enemies. In Poland, and in all the countries ravaged by the war, women in multitudes are dying a living death from hardship and privation, and see their children starving before their eyes. In Turkey, within the past few months, at least 250,000 Armenian Christian women have either been seized for Mohammedan harems, or driven into the deserts to perish of hunger and thirst. Compared with these enormities, the shooting of one woman sinks into comparative insignificance. And still we are told that war is no concern of women, and that they should have no vote in choosing the rulers who decide questions of war or peace!

A. S. B.

Miss B. L. Coburn Mrs. Eyton
Scientific care of the Hands, Face, Scalp and Hair
Chiropody
120 Boylston Street, Room 421
Telephone Oxford 2427-R.

COMBINATION LUNCHES 25 to 50c Home Cooking.
The Summit Luncheon
(Hours 11 to 3)
Up One Flight, Take Elevator.
Telephone 2263 Oxford.
15 TEMPLE PLACE

PIANOS
A square deal given each customer.
C. P. TRICKEY
120 Boylston Street
Room 214
Call or write.

MME. Des ROCHERS
169 Tremont Street.
CUSTOM CORSETS
Underwear, Toilet and Hair Goods
A specialty in surgical work and difficult figures.
PRICES FROM $5 TO $25
Telephone Oxford 52402

## FEDERATED CLUBS REMAIN UNSHAKEN

### Bay State Women Reject Amendment and Stand by Suffrage Endorsement

The proposed amendment to the by-laws of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs calling for neutrality on "all partisan and sectarian" subjects was defeated at the fall meeting in Beverly, Nov. 5. Following the annual meeting of the Federation in June, during which equal suffrage was endorsed, the presidents of a few clubs organized a non-partisan association and vigorously agitated the adoption of this amendment. The amendment in its original form called for a neutral position on "all partisan, sectarian and controversial subjects." To advance the possibilities of passage the proponents eliminated the word "controversial"; but even this concession failed to carry the amendment to passage. The final vote was 251 in favor, and 229 against the measure.

It is both pleasant and important that you think well of Champlain Photographs, and we are pleased to have you tell us that you do.

Complimentary Certificate

Quality
By Making Better Photographs Than Our Competitors, at a Better Price, We Have Become New England's Most Successful Photographers.

Supremacy
Champlain Leadership Is Universal. From Ocean to Ocean Our Work Is the Standard of the Discriminating Photographer.

USE BEFORE NOV. 15.

*Every Woman's Journal Reader is entitled to twelve of our exclusively finished Sepia Artist Proofs, upon presentation of this certificate and a payment of five dollars ($5.00) at the studio at the time of sitting. The regular price of these photographs is ten dollars per dozen.*

Champlain Studios BOSTON
161 Tremont St. 164 Tremont St.
306 Fifth Ave., New York

## COUNCIL REJECTS WOMAN MEMBER

### Yields to Market Men and Refuses Mrs. Ladd Place on Agricultural Board

The refusal of the Massachusetts State Executive Council to confirm the appointment of Mrs. Geo. S. Ladd as member of the State Board of Agriculture follows close upon the failure of Massachusetts to grant its women the vote. Mrs. Ladd was appointed by Governor Walsh and immediately objections to having a woman on the board were presented by market gardeners in Boston and its vicinity. A hearing was held and the Executive Council formally voted to reject the nomination, and issued the following self-explanatory statement:

"In voting against the confirmation of the appointment of Mrs. George S. Ladd, we desire to be recorded as not intending to reflect in any way upon Mrs. Ladd, but because her appointment is not generally favored by the agricultural interests of the State and because the market gardeners who represent an important industry in this Commonwealth would thereby be deprived of the proper representation on the board to which we believe they are entitled."

It was a question of the farm women or the market gardeners, and the people that had votes won.

---

Dr. Ernest Bernbaum attended the great enthusiastic suffrage meeting held in Faneuil Hall on Nov. 4. A woman who watched his face reports that he looked very glum.

---

An Anti gentleman sent Mrs B. F. Pitman the following verse to place on a placard over the cages of kittens that were for sale at the Bay State Suffrage Festival. Unfortunately they arrived "the day after the fair."

"Come rally 'round the suffrage cause,
And we will help you with our claws,
For we can scratch and tear and bite,
And put the Antis all to flight."

Mrs. Pitman promptly replied to her benighted friend in the following lines:

Your rhyme is here and very bright,
But you must let me set you right.
Our suffrage kittens never bite,
They never scratch, they never fight!
Their souls are all so full of light
That they just "mew" with all their might,
To fill this world with rare delight.

Perhaps some time, maybe at night,
When "Anti-Cat" is in some plight,
"Kit-Suffy" may enjoy the sight!
But she could not be such a wight
As ever to "scratch and tear and bite."

Believe ME!!!

$500.00 IS AWAITING WHOM?

This amount is now ready for the 17 Prize Winners in

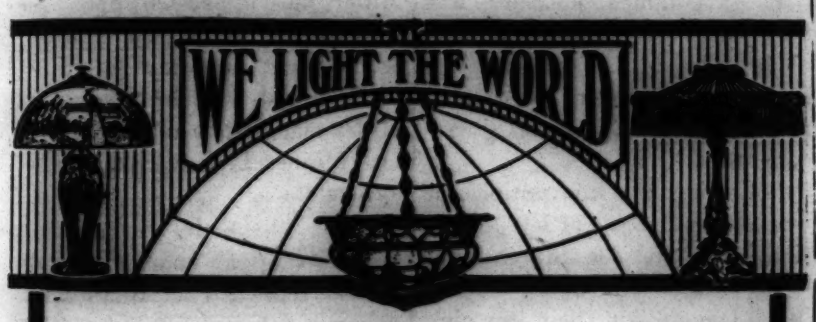
SARAH'S $25,000 SUFFRAGE VICTORY CAMPAIGN

ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?

In order to make a correct list of winners, so that prizes may be distributed **AT ONCE**, it is essential that each participant in this recent Campaign SEND IN A PERSONAL RECORD OF SALES OF THREAD HOLDERS MADE DURING THE CAMPAIGN—with her Local League President's O. K. and statement that the proceeds from these sales have been duly collected and turned in—one half to State League Headquarters in Boston and one half to the Local League Headquarters.

It will be to your advantage to send this information AT ONCE to the

Thread Holder Company
(Official Headquarters for Sarah's Suffrage Victory Campaign)
246 Summer Street - Boston, Mass.



Here is a $15 Lamp FOR $10

We want everybody to know that we carry the largest and most complete stock of Lighting Fixtures in the United States. As a special inducement for you to visit our store we offer this handsome lamp with leaded art glass shade for $10 during this week only. Don't miss this opportunity.

*Catalog on request*

McKenney & Waterbury Co.
181 Franklin Street Corner of Congress St. Boston

DO YOU CARE

Life is full of troubles but you can avoid some of them. If you have trouble with your feet it can be corrected by wearing

Goodyear Welt Shoes
For Women

made by workmen with years of experience who know how and fitted by an expert. No other store in Boston carries all sizes and widths from 2½ AAA to and including 11 EEE but us

HELEN HAMILTON MURPHY
501 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Room 31

WASH SILK WAISTS

Very finest qualities, plain and satin stripes and all white, long and short sleeves. Extra special,

98c

Retail Price $1.95 & $2.95

NOVELTY SILK SHOP
59 Temple Place
Blake Bldg., 6th Floor

Telephone Main 6570
J. FELD
Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker
Suits, Coats, Skirts, Dresses, Etc.
MADE TO ORDER AT REASONABLE PRICES
FIRST CLASS FITTING GUARANTEED
345A Washington Street

SHAW'S UNEXLD QUALITIES

For that Whist Party order a pound of Shaw's **Nutlets**, a dainty nut piece with a "morish" taste. Sent anywhere in New England for 40c a pound. Order from

W. J. SHAW
45 Pleasant Street, Winthrop, Massachusetts

Photographs and Portraits
394 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
L. E. HARRIMAN, Prop. Tel. Back Bay 1703

PIERCE SHORTHAND and SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
For MATURE PUPILS
248 BOYLSTON STREET : BOSTON

M. A. DEWELL CO.
Public Stenographers
15 Beacon St., Boston
Telephone Haymarket 2004
Court Reporting - Multigraphing - Mailing

The Hartford Equal Suffrage Association, which has been recently formed, held its first meeting Nov. 4, at the home of Mrs. John T. Robinson. Mrs. Alice Duer Miller of New York was the speaker, and told some of her experiences in New York City as a watcher on Election Day.

The officers are as follows: Miss Annie Eliot Trumbull, president; Mrs. Arthur P. Day, vice-president; Mrs. Thomas W. Russell, secretary; Miss Mary Goodman, treasurer. Directors are: Mrs. Thomas P. Chapman, Miss Catharine Gallandet, Mrs. R. L. McLain, Mrs. John T. Robinson, Mrs. F. Dexter Cheney, Mrs. Charles P. Cooley, Miss Marian Hawley, Mrs. Francis Hastings.

---

The shade of John Paul Jones must have indulged in an approving smile when the Massachusetts suffragists met in large numbers at Faneuil Hall Thursday night and resolved, in effect, that they had just begun to fight.—Manchester Union.

---

The Echo, a paper published by the Filene Co-operative Association, appeared in the issue of Oct. 28 as a suffrage number. The editors maintained a neutral stand on the question, and both sides were given equal space.

MISS MINNIE C. MacLEAN
Electric Needle Specialist
120 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Phillips Building
Room 521. Tel. Main 3069-W.

POTE SCHOOL OF SPEECH and ARTISTIC EXPRESSION
Training for platform and stage

| | |
|---|---|
| Deportment | Public Speaking |
| Voice Training | Dramatic Art |
| Physical Culture | Bible |
| Melody in Speech | Shakespeare |
| Reading | Literature |
| Dancing | Parliamentary Law |

Special courses for members of Women's Clubs, Societies, etc. Classes morning, afternoon and evening. Send for booklet.
Address AURILLA C. POTE, Principal, Gainsboro Building, Studio C., 295 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Phone B. B. 21817.

THOROUGH INDIVIDUAL PREPARATION
For any College or School in all subjects
New England College of Languages
120 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Oratory, Efficiency
PUBLIC SPEAKING, SELF-CONFIDENCE AND DEEP BREATHING
170 Huntington Ave., Boston
Office Hours 4 to 6 P. M. (Any Hour by Appointment.) Phone B. B. 3051-M.

Miss A. T. ANDERSON
GOWNS and WAISTS for ALL OCCASIONS, Made to Order
ALSO REMODELING
Tel. Oxford 2778 2 PARK SQUARE

SUFFRAGISTS
Patronize a suffragist. Let me insure your life, house, furniture, automobile or valuables.
MISS E. A. DAVIS
Tel. 5783-W 89 Hancock St., Cambridge
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

CAMBRIDGE—52 Brattle St.—Eleven minutes from Park St. Apartment of four rooms and bath, with heat and continuous hot water. A well-behaved dog is allowed. The Misses Withey.

# NATIONAL CONVENTION HAS MEATY PROGRAM

### Parent Association Furnishes Full Information for Delegates at Capital—Big Mass Meeting at Poli's Theatre

In connection with the National Suffrage Convention, which will meet in Washington on December 14, will be held the annual council meeting of the National College Equal Suffrage League. The College day is set for Saturday, December 18, at the New Willard Hotel. There will be morning and afternoon sessions of the Council, and a subscription luncheon at one o'clock.

The headquarters of the National Convention will be held at the New Willard Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, F and Fourteenth Streets, Washington, D. C. Car lines run from the Union Station. The College Equal Suffrage League of Washington will maintain a bureau of information at the Union Station two days previous to the Convention.

The Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A., which has headquarters in the Munsey Building in Washington, has opened new offices on the ground floor in F Street, near the Treasury Building. These will be under the direction of Mrs. Winston Churchill, who is chairman of the Convention Committee.

**Hotels**

**All the hotels in the following list are within one block of one of the two car lines passing by the New Willard:**

**New Ebbitt, secondary headquarters, 14th and F streets, opposite New Willard.**

**Bellevue, 15th and I streets.**

**Buckingham, 920 15th street, McPherson square.**

**Hamilton, 14th and K streets.**

**Donald, 1012 13th street, between K and L.**

**Dewey, 1330 L street.**

**Logan, Iowa circle, 13th and P streets.**

**Powhatan, 18th street and Pennsylvania avenue.**

**St. James, 6th and Pennsylvania avenue.**

**National, 6th street and Pennsylvania avenue.**

**Winston, 116 B street, near Capitol.**

**Driscoll, 1st and B streets, near Capitol.**

**Capitol Park, North Capitol street, opposite Union Station.**

**Continental, next to Capitol Park.**

**Boarding Houses—All Northwest**

**The following boarding houses offer a uniform price of $2 per day for room without board:**

**Mrs. Kern, 1912 G street; Mrs. Saylor, 1202 18th street; Mrs. Conway, 1105 K street; Mrs. Goener, 1307 Clifton street; Miss Townsend, 1343 Girard street; Miss Martha O'Brien, 1702 P street; Mrs. Hayes, The Le Clede, 1223 Vermont avenue; Miss Gilbert, 1327 Girard street; Miss Fox, The Le Clede, 1223 Vermont avenue.**

**Hospitality.**

**A few delegates will be entertained by Washington suffragists. This entertainment includes lodging and breakfast. For further information address Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan, Vice-Chairman Local Committee, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.**

**In view of the fact that Congress will be in session at the time of the convention and the winter season in full swing, it is very necessary that the delegates should engage their rooms as far in advance as possible, in order not to be disappointed.**

**Convention Meetings**

**The Executive Council Pre-Convention meeting will be December 14, at 9 A. M.**

**Convention called to order, 11 A. M.**

**The Executive Council Post-Convention meeting will be held Saturday, December 18, 9 A. M.**

**Business sessions will be held in the New Willard ballroom daily, mornings and afternoons.**

**A small ballroom and other rooms are available for conferences and committees.**

**There will be evening conferences on Press and Publicity, Campaign Methods and Congressional Work.**

**There will be a mass meeting December 19 at the Poli Theatre, 3 P. M.**

**The publishing company will have representatives there with literature on exhibition and sale.**

**There will be a bureau of information at the New Willard during the convention.**

# WOMEN ANNOUNCE CONVENTION PLAN

### Congressional Union Formulates Week's Program for Big Demonstration in Washington

The Congressional Union has completed its plans for its demonstration in Washington in December for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The prominent features are as follows:

Monday, December 6, the envoys from the Woman Voters' Convention at San Francisco, who are coming to Washington by motor car, arrive and deliver their petitions to Congress.

Tuesday, December 7, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, on behalf of the committee of the Woman Voters' Convention, will give a reception at the convention headquarters to Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Jolliffe, the envoys.

Wednesday, December 8, the advisory council of the Congressional Union will meet. Mrs. S. B. M. Young of Montana is chairman on arrangements.

Thursday, December 9, the chairman and other officers of State branches of the Congressional Union will meet. Mrs. Nina E. Allender is chairman of the committee that has this in hand.

**Friday, December 10, the chairmen of the committees that look after the circulation of the Suffragist will confer. Mrs. W. Thompson Burch is chairman.**

**Saturday, December 11, Mrs. Edward Breitung will give a dinner at the convention headquarters at Cameron house for the members of the convention.**

**Sunday, December 12, the executive committee of the Congressional Union, composed of Miss Alice Paul of New Jersey, chairman; Miss Lucy Burns of New York, vice-chairman; Mrs. Donald R. Hooker of Maryland, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict of New York, Mrs. Gildson Gardner of Washington, D. C., Miss Elsie Hill of Connecticut, Mrs. William Kent of California, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Pennsylvania will give a reception to the delegates.**

**Monday, December 13, is the day of the Susan B. Anthony pageant, at convention hall, under the direction of Miss Hazel MacKaye, chairman; Mrs. George Odell, chairman of the committee on properties; Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest, state director; Mrs. Caro Moore, chairman of the committee on costumes, and Mrs. W. T. Burch, chairman of committee on participants.**

---

"Does my boy," inquired the parent, "seem to have a mental bent in any one direction?"

"Yes, sir," said the teacher. "He gives every indication of being a captain of industry some day. He gets the other boys to do all his work for him."—Stray Stories.

## Billboard Boosts Suffrage Cause

# "IOWA NEXT" IS SLOGAN IN MIDDLE WESTERN CAMPAIGN

### Enthusiastic Convention Re-elects Flora Dunlap President and Pledges Full Exchequer—Thorough Organization Goal of Workers Throughout State

Suffrage enthusiasm in Iowa has been growing by leaps and bounds since the State convention the last of October and not even the defeat of the cause in the four eastern States can stop it. It was a splendid convention, with an attendance that surpassed all previous conventions and the plans and methods so thoroughly talked over are being rapidly put into practice.

Miss Flora Dunlap was re-elected president of the State Equal Suffrage Association and the suffragists are hoping that in this, her third term of office, she will lead them to the goal—the franchise—on June 5, 1916.

The Rev. Effie McCollum Jones, of Waterloo, was elected vice-president; Mrs. James Devitt, of Oskaloosa, re-elected recording secretary; Mrs. Jansen Haines, of Des Moines, re-elected corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ella Caldwell, of Adel, elected treasurer; Mrs. H. K. Evans, of Corydon, and Mrs. Pleasant J. Mills, of Des Moines, elected auditors; Mrs. Homer Miller, Des Moines, member N. W. S. A. The three additional members of the board include Mrs. H. W. Spaulding, of Grinnell, Mrs. A. J. McNeil, of Des Moines, and Miss Elizabeth Perkins, of Des Moines.

Methods and finance were the two big questions before the convention and both were handled splendidly. When Miss Dunlap started the taking of pledges, the Votes For Women League of Des Moines, through its president, Mrs. Ernest Brown, pledged $1,000 and an additional $1,000 if $3,000 were raised in the convention among the clubs. Thus the whole sum raised in the convention would be $5,000. The other clubs and individuals took up the challenge and there was a lively time. Three thousand dollars was raised and so the Votes For Women League had to pledge the second one thousand dollars. This they did most willingly. The Political Equality Club, of Des Moines, gave $500; the Corydon Club, $200; the Adel Club, $75, and there were many pledges from clubs ranging from ten to fifty dollars. The individual pledges ranged from five dollars to five hundred, the pledge of Mrs. Meyer Rosenfield, of Des Moines. There were quite a few one hundred dollar pledges.

Nebraska suffragists, who are holding a "Dollar March" for Iowa, sent $50, which was received with enthusiasm.

In addition to the money pledges many of the counties pledged the entire expense of campaigning in those counties. This means no small sum.

The name of Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall will ever be loved by Iowa suffragists and one pledge that gave much pleasure was that of twenty-five dollars, pledged by Mrs. Corrinne Coggeshall Lingenfelter, for each of Mrs. Coggeshall's little granddaughters.

Following the convention the workers and speakers left for various parts of the State. The Civic League of Keokuk claimed Miss Dunlap for their big civic luncheon and then followed addresses at Bloomfield and Centerville before district federated clubs. Red Oak, Villisca and Fort Dodge were next on the list with an address or two in Des Moines. Miss Dunlap will address the Wisconsin State Convention this coming week.

Mrs. Frank Dodson left for the northwest to carry on the campaign work there and later, in company with Mrs. James Devitt, toured Mahaska County by automobile. Albia and Cedar Rapids were next visited and then came a tour of the east central counties. At Cedar Rapids Mrs. Dodson addressed the suffrage club, which has set 1,000 as the membership mark.

Arranging for county conferences has been occupying the time of Miss Mabel Lodge, organizer. Sac, Chicksaw and Cherokee are the counties that will hold conferences this month. That means that those counties will soon be thoroughly organized. The county chairman and the township chairmen will be chosen and the work well started. Miss Lodge will give the talks at all these conferences, as she did at Ida Grove a fortnight ago at the home of Mrs. Bertha Wilcox, chairman for Ida County. Ida County has specialized its work through the appointment of committees for each phase of the work. No doubt other counties will do the same.

Mrs. Homer A. Miller, as chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Iowa Federated Clubs and member of the State Suffrage Board, has been doing some splendid work for suffrage at the district club meetings. Mrs. Miller has impressed upon the club women the fact that suffrage is the most important issue before the club women today. Mrs. Miller made a fine talk before the Des Moines P. E. O.'s and other local clubs.

Miss Elizabeth Perkins has been giving a number of addresses, those at Fort Madison and Sac City before the federated clubs being of special note.

Wayne County is doing things every minute under the chairmanship of Mrs. H. K. Evans, of Corydon. Suffrage debates are being held in Buchanan County. In fact, almost every county seems to be thoroughly alive.

The Iowa suffragists were happy to extend a welcome to Mrs. Sara Bard Field, special envoy to Washington from the Woman Voters' convention at San Francisco. Following the meeting on the steps of the State House, where they were officially received, the entire party, including a score or more of gaily decorated automobiles filled with local suffragists, repaired to the home of Senator and Mrs. Albert B. Cummins, where they were cordially received.

Senator Cummins assured the envoy that he would vote for the national amendment and gave his strong endorsement to the whole suffrage movement. However, the senior Iowa senator evinced a leaning toward suffrage by State amendment, feeling it the most practical and the quickest way.

The State Suffrage Board will meet in Des Moines Nov. 15 at the home of Mrs. Homer Miller.

---

German women are now employed at excavating the Friedrichstrasse tunnel, which is being constructed in connection with the underground railway in Berlin.

# A WARNING

By Alice Duer Miller in the New York Tribune

We do most earnestly urge the men who voted against suffrage to safeguard their lives in every possible way.

No, this is not a threat.

It is a warning based on experience.

In the suffrage States many men voted against suffrage.

They have all melted away.

Hardly one of them can be discovered today.

Within a few years they will have melted away in this State.

Gentlemen, do be careful of yourselves!

HUDSON SEAL COATS
MAURICE E. SCHAFER
169 TREMONT STREET
Rooms 901-902 Tel. Oxford 4043-M

Graham's Colonial Employment Bureau
120 BOYLSTON ST. Rooms 306-307
HIGH GRADE
MERCANTILE—HOTEL—INSTITUTION—
HOSPITAL AND DOMESTIC HELP
MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES
Telephone Oxford 52380.

MISS A. T. SILVA
DESIGNER OF GOWNS AND COATS
HIGH CLASS MODELS
ALSO GOWNS REMODELED
55 THE COPLEY
18 Huntington Ave., Copley Sq., Boston
Tel. Back Bay 1788-R.

HUNTINGTON
$5.00 HAT SHOP
236 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Room 201 BOSTON, MASS.
Open Wed. and Sat. evenings until 7.

FRENCH LAUNDRY
All hand work. Special rates for family work. Fancy work a specialty. Cleansing and dyeing. Call and delivered.
MME. CHAMPFORT
6 Bickerstaff Street - BOSTON
Tel. B. B. 4397-W.

Tel. Main 4671 Res. 3488-W Dor.
L. BLACKSTONE
Furrier
110 TREMONT ST.
BOSTON, MASS.
Studio Building, Room 61.

Indu Kosmetic Shop
MISS O'DONNELL, Prop.
Specialists in Chiropody, Face and Scalp Treatments
BERKELEY BLDG., 420 BOYLSTON ST.
Room 410 Tel. B. B. 3207
MISS HARRINGTON
MISS THOMAS Assistants.

SPEND THE WEEK END
AT MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
THE LESLIE
Or why not motor down for Sunday Dinner?
A quiet, cozy little inn by the sea, open year round; heated throughout; private baths. Send for descriptive booklet.

MRS. H. M. RICH
Gowns and Waists
REMODELING A SPECIALTY
ROOM 301 41 WEST ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

HAGERTY'S
MODERN DRESS PLAITING SHOP
Berkeley Building, Room 523
420 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Plaitings Buttons Hemstitching

HAIR DRESSING
MARCEL WAVE
FACIAL TREATMENT
GERTRUDE BURRILL
LAWRENCE BUILDING
Room 1118 Tel. Oxford 50072

MILLINERY
Best place in Boston to have your Old Hats Made New at little cost.
149 TREMONT STREET
Room 919 Lawrence Bldg.

Get a Pair of RESTFUL RUBBER HEELS and Save Your Back
Send paper diagram the size of heel and 25c in stamps or silver for one pair of RESTFUL heels.
C. F. NUTE RUBBER CO.,
4 Aldrich Street, Winter Hill Station, BOSTON, MASS.

Telephone Oxford 4429-W
Miss GERTRUDE B. REISER
SCALP SPECIALIST
Manicuring, Chiropody, and Facial Treatment
3 PARK SQUARE, BOSTON

Telephone B. B. 3335-R
ANNA WALKER WAKEFIELD
420 BOYLSTON STREET, ROOM 626
BOSTON, MASS.
FACE AND SCALP TREATMENT

# TWO AMENDMENTS WILL BE DECIDED

## Correspondent Suggests That Proposed Changes in National Constitution Are Inadvisable

To the Editor of The Woman's Journal:

Two amendments to the constitution of the N. A. W. S. A. have been offered by Dr. M. Carey Thomas and Miss Francis, and will be voted upon at the coming National Convention in Washington. One proposes to require the annual meeting to be held in Washington, D. C., every second year; the other proposes that the officers shall be elected biennially instead of annually. Both should be defeated.

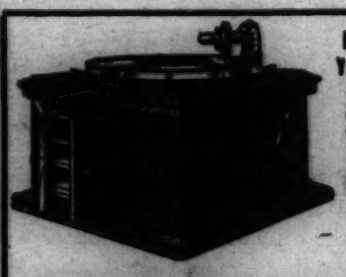
At present the Association is free to hold its annual meeting in Washington every other year if it wants to. Why should it tie its hands and deprive itself of the power to meet somewhere else, even if circumstances should arise making it very desirable to go elsewhere?

The second amendment is obviously a step away from democracy. It could not fail to increase such disaffection as already exists.

If both amendments should be adopted, and if the biennial election of officers took place always in Washington, it would give the suffragists living within easy reach of that city the permanent control of the elections.

The Association some years ago made the experiment of requiring the annual meeting to be held in Washington every other year, but found it unsatisfactory, and amended the constitution by abolishing the requirement.

Mary N. Henshaw.


Buy Your Records of Me
VICTROLAS
$15.00 to $30.00
There should be music in your home on Christmas morning.
HENRY KAHN
Room 201 564 Washington Street
MAIL ORDERS ATTENDED TO

WE extend a cordial invitation to the readers of the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News to inspect our complete line of Women's, Misses and Children's Wearing Apparel.
A DISCOUNT OF 10% WILL BE GIVEN ON PRESENTATION OF THIS AD.
REGAL CLOAK CO.
543 Washington Street
Between Boston Theatre and Keith's)
Same entrance as Bijou Dream
Open Saturday Evenings until 9.30

# SHAFROTH TEXT ISSUED IN FULL

## National Suffrage Association Passes Resolution Regarding Amendments for State-wide Suffrage

The full text of the resolution given out by the National Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association regarding the question of reintroducing the Shafroth resolution in the Sixty-fourth Congress reads as follows:

"The National Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, following its custom of forty-five years, has instructed the National Congressional Committee to reintroduce the Susan B. Anthony Amendment in the Sixth-fourth Congress. The last annual convention of the National Association instructed the Board and the Congressional Committee to pursue work on the Shafroth resolution, but owing to the misconceptions of and opposition to the Shafroth amendment on the part of many affiliated organizations, the National Board is unwilling to take the responsibility of reintroducing the Shafroth amendment in the Sixty-fourth Congress and considers it advisable to leave to the annual convention the decision as to whether or not the Shafroth amendment shall be continued as a subsidiary measure of legislation."

The board also gave out the following letter from Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the Congressional Committee, reviewing the National's experience with the Shafroth resolution:

"For forty-five years, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been fighting for the Federal Amendment which would give the women of the whole country the right to vote and put an end to the long and wearisome State campaigns. Owing to political and social conditions that amendment has progressed but slowly. Two years ago the Congressional Committee of the National Association evolved the Shafroth amendment as a 'pathbreaker' for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The Shafroth was intended to give us more States and thus enable us more quickly to secure the broad Federal Amendment which we all want and for which we are all working.

"The Shafroth resolution, it must be frankly said, has interested constitutional lawyers and public men much more keenly than it has interested the women. Among our own people it has won intellectual converts, but very few emotional converts. It is much easier to silence the critic in debate than it is to inspire real allegiance to it. This is because the Shafroth resolution is an intricate piece of legislation. After all, you know, women are not very different from men in their relish for simple issues and simple slogans. Trying to enthuse our women over the Shafroth resolution has been very much like trying to organize a torchlight parade on behalf of 'proportional representation' or the establishment of regional reserve banks. They are all good tunes but they are not the tunes you march to.

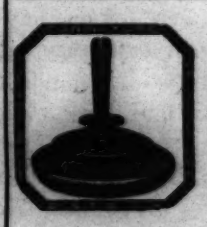
"Under the circumstances, the Congressional Committee has had two courses before it. The committee could set out definitely—regardless of the time, money and energy involved—to set before the women of the country the real significance of the Shafroth resolution and what we believe to be its helpful and contributory relationship to the older and broader amendment. The second course was to leave that work pretty much to time and the logic of events. As at present constituted the committee believes that the latter is the wiser course. The Shafroth amendment came into existence to meet certain definite political needs, and when the women of the country see those needs for themselves and out of their own experience, they will know whether they want it or not. They have never really ratified the Shafroth amendment though they have stood by the committee very handsomely and expressed entire confidence in its ability and its spirit. While the present committee goes out of existence next December and cannot, of course, speak for its successor, we wish to make plain our feeling that the Shafroth should not be introduced until the women of the country are satisfied that they have gone as far as they can go in pushing the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

# VOTE BY COUNTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Following is the suffrage vote in Pennsylvania by counties and the majorities, in some cases official:

| | For | Against | Majority |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 1034 | 2485 | 1451 |
| Allegheny | 43780 | 41738 | 2032 |
| Armstrong | 2178 | 1792 | 386 |
| Beaver | 5360 | 3396 | 1964 |
| Bedford | 592 | 1571 | 979 |
| Berks | 6780 | 12671 | 5891 |
| Blair | 6182 | 5218 | 964 |
| Bradford | 4005 | 1838 | 2167 |
| Bucks | 3349 | 7090 | 3741 |
| Butler | 4301 | 3710 | 591 |
| Cambria | 4495 | 3931 | 564 |
| Cameron | 233 | 157 | 76 |
| Carbon | 2400 | 2609 | 269 |
| Centre | 2330 | 3392 | 1062 |
| Chester | .... | .... | 1400 |
| Clarion | 2158 | 1539 | 619 |
| Clearfield | .... | .... | 2500 |
| Clinton | 2004 | 1755 | 249 |
| Columbia | 2402 | 2652 | 250 |
| Crawford | 4656 | 2550 | 2106 |
| Cumberland | 2442 | 4379 | 1937 |
| Dauphin | 7842 | 9490 | 1648 |
| Delaware | 8810 | 9283 | 473 |
| Elk | 1283 | 2216 | 933 |
| Erie | 8312 | 3890 | 4442 |
| Fayette | 6756 | 5415 | 1341 |
| Forest | 645 | 252 | 393 |
| Franklin | 2958 | 3498 | 540 |
| Fulton | 450 | 905 | 455 |
| Greene | 1695 | 2065 | 375 |
| Huntingdon | 1546 | 2002 | 456 |
| Indiana | .... | .... | 437 |
| Jefferson | 4572 | 2343 | 2229 |
| Juniata | 527 | 1410 | 883 |
| Lackawanna | 10158 | 7556 | 2602 |
| Lancaster | 6529 | 13156 | 6627 |
| Lawrence | 4401 | 2273 | 2128 |
| Lebanon | 1511 | 3211 | 2700 |
| Lehigh | 2456 | 7077 | 4621 |
| Luzerne | 6090 | 4001 | 2089 |
| Lycoming | 3410 | 3911 | 501 |
| McKean | 2625 | 911 | 714 |
| Mercer | 2632 | 1181 | 1451 |
| Mifflin | 1179 | 1577 | 398 |
| Monroe | 563 | 883 | 320 |
| Montgomery | 8502 | 12686 | 4184 |
| Montour | 708 | 972 | 264 |
| Northampton | 3455 | 6258 | 2803 |
| Northumberland | 6110 | 6010 | 100 |
| Perry | 1088 | 1938 | 850 |
| Philadelphia | 67587 | 108473 | 40886 |
| Pike | 341 | 463 | 122 |
| Potter | 2045 | 922 | 7123 |
| Schuylkill | 6726 | 7769 | 1043 |
| Snyder | 595 | 1667 | 1072 |
| Somerset | 2636 | 3933 | 1297 |
| Sullivan | .... | .... | .... |
| Susquehanna | 2689 | 1416 | 1273 |
| Tioga | .... | .... | .... |
| Union | 641 | 1670 | 1029 |
| Venango | 4404 | 2397 | 2007 |
| Warren | 1002 | 517 | 485 |
| Washington | 5879 | 4347 | 1532 |
| Wayne | 1730 | 1222 | 508 |
| Westmoreland | 9884 | 8738 | 1142 |
| Wyoming | 947 | 833 | 114 |
| York | 4982 | 10928 | 5946 |

A second appeal for an injunction to restrain Mayor Thompson from interfering with Chicago saloons on Sunday has been denied by Judge Windes of the circuit court.


Beautify Furniture
PROTECT FLOORS and Floor Coverings from injury by using
Glass Onward Sliding Furniture Shoe
*In place of Casters*
If your dealer will not supply you write us.
ONWARD MFG. CO.
Menasha, Wis. Berlin, Ont.

Read
DR. ANNA
HOWARD SHAW'S
The Story of A Pioneer
"The book is the record, told with great frankness, of a life that has been crowded with varied activities, and it reveals a soul so staunch, a heart so high, and a wish so ardent for human betterment that no one could read it without awarding to its author hearty admiration for her courage, her ability, and her never-failing sense of humor."—N. Y. Times.
$2.00 Net
HARPER & BROTHERS

*To Authors and Publishers:*
We are printers of many well known publications, among them *"The Woman's Journal."* If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.
E. L. GRIMES COMPANY.
122 Pearl St., Boston.

Suffrage Exchange

GENTLEWOMEN—Superb Toilet Articles and Rubber Goods by mail. Illustrated book of aids to health and beauty free. Mme. Drake Nekarda, 300 Broadway, New York. (38)

SITUATIONS

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR U. S. GOVERNMENT LIFE JOBS. $65 to $150 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. D124, Rochester, N. Y. (48)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES

"BETTER HUSBANDS FOR OUR GIRLS" is proving a strong "family cement," also converts to suffrage without talking suffrage. "Put it in all the libraries," readers beg. 132 pp., paper, 75c. Carc S. Valentine, Ridgewood, N. J., publisher.

*The Last Word*
*About Saloon Opposition*
*Is Contained in*
LIQUOR AGAINST SUFFRAGE
*Miss Blackwell gives a complete review of events which directly connect the liquor interests with the opposition to votes for women, including the recent Reardon letters in Massachusetts.*
PRICES
3c each, doz., 30c; 100, $2.25; 1000, $12.50
The "If You Are—" Postcards will be helpful in Iowa, West Virginia and South Dakota as well as in continuing the educational work in any state.

If You Are a Working Man.
Working Men—Help.
If You Are a Doctor.
If You Are a Farmer.
If You Are a Policeman.
If You Are an Educator.
If You Are a Postman.
If You Are a Business Man.
If You Are a Minister.
If You Are a Traveling Man.
If You Are a Fireman.
If You Are Interested in Political Questions.
An Object Lesson.
Think On These Things.
The Meaning of the Suffrage Map.
Arms Versus Armies.
Do Women Want to Vote?

Prices: Single cards, 1c each. By the dozen, postpaid, 10c. Per hundred, postpaid, 60c. Per thousand, postpaid, $3.
THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Three attractive Philadelphia "newsies." The sale of The Woman's Journal on the streets of the Quaker City was one of the features of the recent campaign.

# Great Suffrage Meeting in New York Raises $100,000 for New Campaign

### All Previous Records of Pledges Broken at Cooper Union by Gathering That Does Not Know Defeat—Men and Women Vie With Each Other in Originality of Donations — Speeches Punctuated with Hurrahs—Large Audience Gives Itself Anew to Suffrage

One hundred thousand dollars was pledged at the great mass meeting last week at Cooper Union—the largest sum ever raised at a single suffrage meeting in the country.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay was chairman of the meeting and her attempt to make a speech, according to the Tribune, sounded like this:

"Last Tuesday — (Hurrah, hurrah!) — last Tuesday — (Hurrah, hurrah!) — was a great day in New York. (Hurrah, hurrah!) Suffrage — (Hurrah, hurrah!) — is not defeated, only postponed. (Hurrah, hurrah!) All day I have been getting letters from women who never worked before — (Hurrah, hurrah!) — saying, 'Call me in. I'm ready to work now!' (Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!) Let us count our blessings and go forward. (Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!)"

**Money Pledges Pour In**

Those present were just as generous with money as with enthusiasm, too. The total amount pledged is the largest sum ever raised for suffrage at one meeting in this country. The Woman Suffrage Party pledged $25,000; Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and Mrs. Ogden Reid pledged for the Press and Publicity Council of the Empire State Campaign Committee, $10,000; Mrs. Catt pledged $5,000; from Syracuse, Buffalo and Yonkers came pledges of $5,000 for these campaign districts.

William G. Wilcox, husband of the Richmond Borough chairman, shouted:

"One thousand dollars a year for five years, or until the vote is won."

"Hurrah for little Richmond!" cried Miss Hay. "It did the best of all on Tuesday."

"Five dollars for the five voters who gave us a majority in Alice Hill Chittenden's own district," came next.

Commissioner Katherine B. Davis offered: "Fifty dollars a year for two years, and longer if I have a job."

"One hundred dollars in honor of Pennsylvania, for she almost won," came from the back of the hall.

"One hundred from Massachusetts," was greeted with shouts of "Keep it. You need it yourself."

"I'll ask a contribution from every member of the New York Times' staff," shouted Edward Van Zile, and he got more applause than anybody.

**One Hundred a Year**

Many pledges were for one hundred dollars a year until they get the vote. Only the one hundred dollars for the first year was counted in the totals, so the amount pledged is really almost double the figures given out The exact total raised from the floor was $94,649. Mrs. Catt and Mr. Laidlaw raised it to an even $100,000.

Individuals pledged $5, $10, or $25 a year until suffrage was won. They pledged sums of varying sizes in the name of the leaders of the cause in the State in which they were born. They pledged money because of the courtesy with which women were treated at the polls and for the men who voted for them. Watchers pledged as many dollars as there were men who voted for suffrage in their districts. A father pledged money for his young sons to be given yearly until their mother had the vote, and a young man offered 10 cents a month in memory of his mother.

One woman pledged money because she was "one of those poor devils whom Tom Foley saved from herself." A man pledged money and gave himself to the cause because Mrs. Robert Adamson had found him an arch anti on Election Day morning and had converted him. Another man, who said he might be taken as a voice from the tomb, was alive enough to contribute $100.

One of the most amazing contributions was $25 from a suffrage club of young women at Mount Vernon which has not been organized. "Can I raise that sum to $50?" called the girl a little later, and the unborn club promised half a hundred dollars. Some one gave $2 in memory of the work of the police force, and Mr. Laidlaw gave $100. Then some one else gave $100 in the name of the Fire Department. Some gave $5 each because President Wilson had voted for the women. It was like playing a parlor game, and one woman gave $1 each for four suffrage men who forgot to register and could not vote on Election Day. The audience laughed at that. They gave money for two or three of the newspapers.

**Not Death, But Resurrection**

Miss Hay took the pledges. "And they say suffrage is dead in New York," she remarked. Do you think it is?"

"No, indeed," cried the audience.

"It is the resurrection," said Dr. Shaw.

They gave money in the name of Dr. Shaw, for Mrs. Catt, for Leonora O'Reilly, for Mr. Laidlaw, for Mrs. Whitehouse, and several times for Miss Hay herself, but she would not announce those gifts.

They gave money for Norway where women vote, for Mexico, and for New Mexico.

"One dollar for each of the election districts on Staten Island," came a voice. "One dollar for every yea voted in Brooklyn," came another. It was Owen Lovejoy who said "$5 a year for my two boys until their mother gets the vote."

Mrs. L. B. Mallory watched in a negro district and there were 42 votes for suffrage to 60 against, and she gave "$42 for those good votes." Erasmus Hall High School teachers gave $100, and the teachers as a whole had already promised $5,000.

Miss Hay, Mrs. Catt, Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale, and Mr. Laidlaw were the speakers. Miss Rose Young was given a great ovation when she said: "We pledge ourselves anew to the cause."

Miss Young introduced the following resolutions which were seconded by Judge Wadhams and adopted with the whole audience standing:

**Whereas, The woman suffrage amendment received more than half a million votes in New York State on Nov. 2, representing approximately four-ninths of the total vote cast on the question, the largest number ever polled for suffrage in any commonwealth in the world's history of the movement, and**

**Whereas, The casting of 500,000 votes for any political issue is conclusive testimony of the resistless pressure behind it, and**

**Whereas, The campaign just ended has been the opportunity for sowing broadcast ideals of democracy that have now become a living part of the body politic, and that, out of nothing, have created sufficient opinion to register hundreds of thousands of votes at the first call of this great reform in New York State, therefore be it**

**Resolved, That, inspired by the number and the character of the supporters that have been drawn to the suffrage cause, and relying on our army of 520,000 strong already entrenched in the enemy's country, we start here and now a campaign for Presidential suffrage, which the Legislature has the constitutional right to bestow, and for another referendum, and for the submission of a Federal amendment conferring the suffrage on women; and be it further**

**Resolved, That we give ourselves anew to the suffrage cause and pledge renewed consecration to the work in New York State, pressing forward from the great heights already gained to the summit of our aspiration—the right of self-government.**

## NEW CAMPAIGNS BEGUN IN EAST

### Time When Amendment Can Come Up Again Varies from Three to Five Years

Plans are already under way in each of the four eastern States that recently refused to adopt the woman suffrage amendment to bring the question before the voters a second time at the first opportunity.

In Massachusetts, if passed by two successive legislatures, the amendment could be re-submitted to the voters in 1918. Both political parties, however, have a plank in their respective platforms calling for a constitutional convention and it is possible that an amendment could be brought up in 1917.

In discussing New York's next campaign, Dr. Anna H. Shaw said: "There is a difference of opinion in regard to the time which must elapse before the question is resubmitted to the voters in New York State, but it is believed that under a Constitutional provision, an amendment to the organic law, submitted from the Legislature, must receive favorable action from two successive Legislatures in which a different Senate is sitting." This would make 1919 the earliest date.

However, Judge Wadhams and other men whom the members of the Empire State Campaign Committee have consulted as to the possibility of another referendum in 1917 have told them that it would be entirely possible.

## WORKING WOMEN DIE IN FIRE TRAP

### Clearly Preventable Loss of Life Points to Need of Women's Enfranchisement

Thirteen persons, eight of whom were girls, lost their lives, thirty-six were injured, and one reported missing, when the worst factory fire since the Triangle disaster occurred last Saturday in an old brick and wooden factory building in Brooklyn.

Investigation by Fire Commissioners and officials after the tragedy showed that the building had been condemned as unsafe nine months before, and the owners ordered to fireproof the exits in compliance with the requirements of the law. This order was never enforced.

That there are hundreds of other factory buildings in the city just as dangerous as the one that burned, and in which similiar disasters may occur at any time, was also brought out in the investigation. And yet women are told that they do not need the vote, that the men protect them.

In Pennsylvania the question must past two successive Legislatures which meet biennially, and so the amendment cannot come up for four years. New Jersey's constitution does not permit the question to be submitted to the voters again until 1920.

## LAST LAUGHS

"Yes," said Mrs. Twickembury; "they were very careful about that infectious membranous croup. They had anecdotes hanging up all over the house."—Christian Register.

Wife: "You never praise me up to any one."

Husband: "I don't, eh! You should hear me describe you at the employment office when I'm trying to hire a cook."—Chicago Herald.

Friend: "What are you thankful for this year, Uncle Rastus?"

Uncle Rastus: "Well, suh, on de wealth side Ah am thankful foh de things Ah've got, an' on de health side Ah am thankful foh de things Ah haven't got."—Life.

"I'm glad my husband got a motor car."

"You enjoy the rides?"

"Yes, and the car gets a lot of the blame that used to come my way."—Pittsburg Post.

A certain woman demands instant and unquestioning obedience from her children. One afternoon a storm came up and she sent her little son John to close the trap leading to the flat roof of the house. "But mother"—began John. "John, I told you to shut the trap!" "Yes, but mother"—"John, shut that trap!" "All right, mother, if you say so—but"—"John!" Whereupon John slowly climbed the stairs and shut the trap. Two hours later the family gathered for dinner, but Aunt Mary, who was staying with the mother, did not appear. The mother did not have to ask many questions. John answered the first one. "Mother, she is on the roof."—New York Times.

Among the Japanese economy is held to be a high virtue. Two old misers of Tokio were one day discussing ways and means of saving.

"I manage to make a fan last about 20 years," said one, "and this is my system: I don't wastefully open the whole fan and wave it carelessly. I open only one section at a time. That's good for about a year. Then I open the next, and so on until the fan is eventually used up."

"Twenty years for a good fan!" exclaimed the other. "What sinful extravagance! In my family we use a fan for two or three generations, and this is how we do it: We open the whole fan, but we don't wear it out by waving it. Oh, no! We hold it still, like this, under our nose, and wave our face!"—Everybody's Magazine.

# Woman's Journal
## And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 46. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915 FIVE CENTS


## DEFERRED VICTORY WINS PLEDGES OF THOUSANDS

**Greatest Suffrage Meeting Ever Held in New York Raises $100,000—Jubilee Spirit Marks Meetings in Boston and Philadelphia**

The first week of November saw a greater event in suffrage history than Election Day, fraught as that was with the significance of a million votes for the enfranchisement of women; it saw new campaigns opened with unprecedented enthusiasm and determination. It saw the resurrection of Victory after Defeat.

Cooper Union in New York City, Faneuil Hall in Boston and the Academy of Music in Philadelphia rang with the cheers of thousands of men and women who have caught the spirit of the real democracy and recognize nothing except the advance toward it.

The three meetings were similar, although the one in New York was the largest. One hundred thousand dollars was pledged at Cooper Union to the new suffrage campaign, the largest sum ever raised at a single suffrage meeting in the country. The New York Times called it the greatest woman suffrage meeting ever held in New York and the Tribune found it "the most joyous assembly Cooper Union ever saw."

Contributions were not solicited at the Faneuil Hall meeting, but despite that fact, $1,300 was given; and in Pennsylvania, because of the closeness of the vote, it was a jubilee, that, according to the Philadelphia Press, "rocked the structure in a tempestuous outburst of thanksgiving and rejoicing."

The old campaign went out in a blaze of glory on election day, but it was not to be compared with the spirit with which the new campaign has been ushered in.

## EASTERN COLLEGES FAVOR SUFFRAGE

**Vote at Vassar, Wellesley and Syracuse Shows Students and Faculty for Equality**

While the three large eastern States were voting on the suffrage issue last week, polls taken in three eastern colleges returned favorable majorities. Of 1,018 votes cast at Vassar College, 843 were in favor and 175 against suffrage. The question was also voted upon by the maids with a majority vote of two to one for suffrage.

During the day stump speeches were made in different parts of the campus. Some of the speakers were Irma Kellers, of Jersey City, president of the Students' Association; Virginia Archibold, of New York; Susan McEvoy, of Massachusetts; Gertrude Folks, of Yonkers, and Eleanor Taylor, of California. In the evening there was a torchlight parade, which ended the march at the Students' Building. At that time, speeches were made by President Henry Noble MacCracken, and Miss Mildred Thompson, instructor in history. The returns for the State and college voting were announced.

An official straw vote taken at Wellesley College gave 593 students and instructors favorable, 136 opposed, 83 undecided, and 17 indifferent.

At Syracuse University, five of the faculty expressed themselves as favoring suffrage, and three stood against it. Among the students, 227 favorable votes were cast, and 173 adverse.

## MARGARET WILSON CONDEMNS BOSSES

**"Let Us Make the Vote Mean Something," Says President's Daughter**

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, at a session of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Convention in Milwaukee Nov. 5, proposed that school buildings be used as meeting places for citizens and as voting booths, and that school principals be employed as election clerks. She said the people should be organized according to the voting precincts, with the school buildings as their centres.

"Let us make the vote mean something—all of us, men and women together," said Miss Wilson. "It is disgraceful the way the majority of voters vote. I am told that when a man gets a suit he gets what the tailor tells him to wear. That is what most voters do in the primaries. They vote for the man who 'they say' is the man—'they' being in this case the political bosses. We know this but have done little so far except talk about it."

Miss Wilson said that it surely is America's opportunity before all other nations to prove that the ideal of democracy is more than a dream, that it is a principle that works. She added that self-government "is nothing more or less than a process of education."

Miss Wilson said she realized democracy could not be obtained through a machine, but that "we must have the means of expressing ourselves as citizens in a more vital way."

---

Because of the difficulty of securing copies of the report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, it has been suggested that readers of the Journal urge their respective Senators and Representatives to bring the matter before Congress and provide for the printing of more copies. Only 10,000 copies of this report were printed, and these were called for even before the date of its appearance.

## He Can't Hold On Much Longer

The originator of the Women's Liberty Bell, Mrs. Rauschenberger, decreed that its tongue should not speak until the women of Pennsylvania were enfranchised. The returns from the election last week showed that thirty counties untrammeled by political machines were ready for the Bell to voice the new democracy. Only the anti-suffrage boss of Philadelphia prevented the State from leading the East in giving justice to women. He can't hold on much longer.

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, whose summary of the Pennsylvania campaign appears on another page.

## RETURNS ADD TO SUFFRAGE VOTE

**One More County and Two More Cities Won in New York—Total Not In**

Later returns from New York State show that another county, Fulton, was carried for the suffrage amendment by a majority of 509, and that not only have the cities of Ithaca, Schenectady, Jamestown and Niagara Falls gone in favor, but also those of Binghamton and Elmira.

Complete returns from the three States have not been filed. Two Pennsylvania counties, Sullivan and Tioga, and several districts, have not sent in returns, and an accurate estimate of the vote in that State is not yet possible Practically complete returns from 62 out of the 67 counties showed 322,754 in favor and 364,668 against, making the majority 41,914. Allegheny County went for suffrage by a vote of 48,376 to 46,253 with eight districts missing. A total of thirty counties was won with the possibility of others Philadelphia's vote was 72,179 in favor and 113,415 against, a majority of 41,236.

Little change is expected in the Massachusetts vote. Later returns in New York with a number of districts still missing make the majority 187,468, while they put the majority against the new constitution at 411,639. The suffrage amendment undoubtedly beat Elihu Root's new constitution by more than 225,000, and polled a larger vote than Taft or Roosevelt did in 1912, or Glynn in 1914.

## NEW YORK BANKER DECIDES IN FAVOR

**Social Conditions Make Vote Vital to Woman's Welfare, Declares Jacob Schiff**

Jacob Schiff, the New York banker, came out for suffrage just before the election. He said:

"Women need the right to vote. They are vitally concerned with every matter that touches the household, with everything that concerns children, with all that relates to conditions of labor. It is unjust in the existing condition of society to deny to women a privilege that is so vital to their welfare."

## CAMPAIGN HEADS HOLD CONFERENCE

**National Calls Representatives of Four States to Meet In New York City**

A very interesting conference of representatives of the campaign States was held at National Headquarters in New York on Nov. 9, at the call of Dr. Shaw. They compared experiences and discussed what steps to take next. The report given by Mrs. Roessing and Miss Patterson was of especial interest and showed rare political sagacity. All were eager to hear of the methods which had carried Pennsylvania for suffrage outside of Philadelphia. The representatives of the other States also had much of interest to tell. A general spirit of cheerfulness prevailed. Mrs. Catt declared that the women of New York had won much by their campaign, in addition to their enormous minority vote. Plans were laid for carrying on the work with increased vigor, and all will unite to push the Susan B. Anthony amendment in Congress.

## DR. SHAW WANTS REAL HEARING

**Seeks Permission for Suffragists to Present Cause Before Party Conventions**

Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, wrote to William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Nov. 6, asking permission for representatives of the Association to appear before the committee in Washington, Dec. 7, to discuss the possibility of giving woman suffrage "a real, and not a perfunctory, hearing," at the Democratic National Convention next year. She sent a similar letter to Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National Committee, asking permission for suffrage leaders to appear before that committee when it meets in Washington Dec. 14. The meetings of the two committees in Washington coincide practically with the annual convention of the National Association, which will be held from Dec. 14 to 19, inclusive.

## MRS. RICHARDSON MADE GOOD POINT

**Anti-Suffragist Shows That Ballot Taught Her Citizenship in Colorado**

In discussing the recent election editorially, The New Republic says:

"As an immediate issue woman suffrage is temporarily dismissed, but a closed election should not mean a closed mind. At the last minute in New York the anti-suffragists produced Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson of Colorado to argue against votes for women, but Mrs. Richardson made too valuable a point against her own side to be forgotten now. When she began voting, Mrs. Richardson confesses, she made serious mistakes. "We meant to purify politics, but we did not know how. . . . Dishonest? Misuse of my voting privilege? Not at all as I looked at it then, in my inexperience and irresponsibility. Today, yes, because I understand the power of the ballot for good and evil, because years develop the sense of responsibility. And thousands of women, given the ballot in New York now, will use it to no higher ends, until they have been educated either by the press or by bitter experience in political economy and in appreciation of the ballot's power." A more telling argument for the use of the ballot by women has never been put forward. We have Mrs. Richardson's word for it that suffrage taught her citizenship. And yet she worked to shut New York women from the experience of which she boasts."

---

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, representing the International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Peace, which held a convention in San Francisco this summer, was received Nov. 3 by President Wilson. Mrs. Sewall told the President, by direction of the conference, that the majority of women in the United States were earnest advocates of plans to bring about peace in Europe.

---

The New Rochelle Daily Star published a live woman suffrage number before the New York election on Nov. 2.

# PENNSYLVANIA'S STORY

**By Jennie Bradley Roessing, President of Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association**

So many inquiries have been received concerning Pennsylvania's campaign that I am glad to answer The Journal's request for information.

The keynote of Pennsylvania's work has been organization and centralization. The fact that there has always been only one central body with which every county, every organization in the State has been connected accounts for our political strength. This is not the opinion of women alone, but also of men long experienced in hard campaigns. Whenever any plan has been decided upon our State headquarters, through the proper officer or committee, sends out the word into every county, and to a perfectly marvelous degree every county has done its best to respond. Always doing things together, always doing them at the same time, in the same general way, has had a concentrated effect that has proven inestimable in value. The power of such team work is undeniable.

Another benefit of the one-state body plan is that the efforts of our women locally are not diverted or distracted, and the expenditure of money is not wastefully duplicated. This gives all the people a feeling of confidence in the campaign and the workers. It enables the workers to go ahead with a proposition in confidence and without the fearful strain of unnecessary competition. And just as we have had only one State body, so we have constantly urged the suffragists to have only one local organization, making it the kind of body, to be sure, in which every kind of worker could have a place. It is interesting to find that in thirty of the thirty-three counties that we carried there is one central local organization, and in the other three counties the two organizations worked so closely together that they have been one in effect and one in the eye of the public.

Organization is our watchword—not just "any kind of an organization," but efficient organization according to a State-wide plan. In the very beginning of our present three years' work we adopted the Woman Suffrage Party plan of organization adapted for State-wide use, and our experience is that there is no form of organization that can compare with it for effectiveness. In the past year over two hundred new organizations have been formed in the State, every one of them according to the inclusive non-dues paying Woman Suffrage Party plan. To my knowledge we have not had a single "club" or "league" or any of the dues-paying kind of organization formed this year, and most of those previously existing have merged with the party organizations or served as co-workers. I believe that the large majority of our local workers would never again be satisfied with any kind of organization except the party plan.

In this twentieth century, with its many complexities forcing systematic and thorough methods upon all those groups who would succeed whether they be labor unions, corporations, schools or suffrage workers, the need for a close knit organization is so fundamental, so primary that the mentioning of it may seem superfluous. Unfortunately it seems still necessary to emphasize to a certain type of suffragist that team work among women is quite as essential as among men—also loyalty to an ideal rather than to a person.

As mentioned above, to our cohesive organization work was directly due our influence with the political parties. In the beginning of our three-year period only two parties had endorsed woman suffrage—the Socialist and Prohibition parties. It was at once evident that we must secure the endorsement of all the parties, if possible. We set to work at this task, with the result that by 1914 the Washington and Democratic parties also had given an outright endorsement of woman suffrage. The Republican party was thus the only party that did not endorse our issue, but it did include in its platform a plank favoring the submission of the question to the voters. In this way it acknowledged the importance of the movement. We have made it a point always to work with each party. Even in the case of the Republican party we tried to make the men feel that there was absolutely no antagonism toward their party and that we were confident that in time their endorsement would be given, too. The result was that in many places the local Republican leaders became suffragists. As long as the men vote so largely along straight party lines it will be necessary for suffragists to secure these party endorsements. The dominant party everywhere, like the Republican party here, is the last to incorporate progressive measures, but by the leverage of the endorsements of all other parties much has been done with the majority party. Before 1920 I believe that the Republican party in Pennsylvania will have written for us the last chapter on party endorsement.

We had one handicap in Pennsylvania that was subtle but influential. It was the pessimism of some of the older workers both within and without our borders. "Pennsylvania cannot possible carry this year—no eastern State can—of course, I am not saying this outside nor to any one else—but confidentially, you know it can't be done." That kind of talk and reactionary spirit hurt us, and in some of the counties that ought to have carried was probably responsible for the defeat. By discouraging many of the rank and file, a heavier burden was placed upon the valiant county and city leaders. Those gloomy prophets probably say that the returns justified their pessimism. I say that their pessimism helped to produce the adverse majority more than any single factor in the campaign. It is the argument of an anti to say that no State can win its first campaign and it is traitorous to circulate such an impression in any campaign State. I do not mean that we should be blindly self-satisfied and over confident, but there is a healthy happy medium. In Pennsylvania we tried to look at every situation honestly, to have no delusions concerning either our own strength or that of the opposition, but to have faith always that if enough solid work of the right kind was done, even Pennsylvania could win in 1915. And it could have won.

As for the external features of our campaign they were practically the same as those of every State—parades, meetings, literature, publicity. We handled each one of the three latter forms of propaganda through a separate department, all housed here in Harrisburg at our State Headquarters. We strove for interdepartmental co-operation so as to get the best service out of each medium with the least expenditure of time and effort.

In connection with our publicity, one fact should be mentioned. We did not have "wide open publicity." We did not tell everything we were doing. Our policy was to keep the public interested in suffrage and to give just enough information about the work to stimulate the organizations. On the other hand we did not give publicity to the work of the individual counties nor to our growing organization strength, believing that the less the interests opposed to suffrage knew of our real activity the better. We never gave out figures—we never gave out a list of our organizations or leaders and we urged all our local organizations to follow this same policy. This was again a part of our effort to have a "quiet" campaign.

Pennsylvania's was a quiet campaign. A frequent remark among visitors to our State was that "Pennsylvania suffragists were not doing anything." They were doing things all the time—but not always things that they shouted about. Doubtless other States had this same kind of visitors. Just here I would like to make it clear that it was not primarily because we do not like stunts but because we had studied Pennsylvania and we felt that Pennsylvania would not take kindly to many spectacular events. In addition to parades, we had only two picturesque features—suffrage gardens and the replica of the Liberty Bell. The garden idea was charming in every way. The Liberty Bell was also unique and in general drew the largest crowds of anything that we tried. It was not especially successful in the large places, but was a decided drawing card in the small communities. Both of these features were of value chiefly for publicity. In themselves I do not believe that they landed us many votes. It took patience and reasoning and women and work to do that. Undoubtedly every campaign should have such features, but we should take care that they do not become our main thought to the detriment of the solid work that must also be done. In Pennsylvania our women very wisely gave such features only the proportionate amount of their time and energy, which should be given to such specialties and did not sacrifice the real work of the campaign.

Finally, Pennsylvania's active campaign began three years ago. We planned out a three-year campaign, determining to try to emphasize and encompass certain work each year, to have each step, each year's work, follow logically the preceding plans and to secure a cumulative effect at the end. We tried in every way to avoid the hit-and-miss work of unpreparedness and haste. Our great aim was to have a carefully studied, prepared-for-Pennsylvania, constructive plan for our entire campaign period, then plug away at it faithfully, adapting it to suit conditions as they arose, but holding firmly to essentials. In the last analysis, however, the favorable votes that were cast in Pennsylvania were won by the fine work of our local chairmen and their splendid team work with the State Association.

We have had the help of many speakers and workers, chief among them Dr. Shaw, who gave to Pennsylvania, as well as to other campaign States, a series of her unequalled speeches. The National Association gave us hearty co-operation through its various departments, notably publicity.

Pennsylvania's greatest debt of gratitude is due Mrs. Catt, who has been the inspiration of the best plans that we have been able to formulate and whose advice has been as generously given as it was eagerly sought.

I regret that it is impossible even at this date to give definite figures concerning the suffrage vote in Pennsylvania owing to the fact that in a few counties the election returns are delayed because of contests. The charges of fraud in these instances are not on the vote on our suffrage amendment, but on the county tickets. Until all these cases are settled it will be impossible to give out final figures concerning Pennsylvania, but the present indications are that over 700,000 votes were cast on our amendment and that the adverse majority will be between 40,000 and 50,000.

## ILLINOIS WOMEN CAST DRY VOTE

**Election Shows Town Went "Wet" by Men's Vote Only, Women Firm Against**

In the recent elections in Illinois in which eleven towns voted on the "wet" and "dry" question, much interest centered in Beardstown, Cass County. This town of 5,000 inhabitants with not more than 20 saloons, voted to remain "wet." If the "drys" had won, Cass County would have been added to the 54 Illinois counties already dry. The women's votes alone gave a dry majority of 119. The men's votes, however, resulted in a big majority for the saloons and gave the total majority to the wets. Fully 90 per cent. of the voting population of the city went to the polls.

The towns which voted on the saloon question were in southern Illinois counties which are under the precinct form of county organization. The big wet and dry battles will come next spring, when more than 300 townships in Illinois will vote on the proposition.

---

The State Board of Canvassers, Nov. 5, gave out the official vote on the suffrage amendment in New Jersey. The returns differ only slightly from those given in the Woman's Journal last week, adding 81 "yes" votes and taking away 84 "noes." The final canvass showed: for, 133,282; against, 184,390; majority against, 51,108.

# A VICTORIOUS COUNTY

By Gertrude Nelson Andrews

Mrs. Andrews is the leader of the Second Assembly District, Chautauqua County, New York. Chautauqua County was one of the few counties to support the amendment, and the one which gave the biggest majority.)

Our two largest towns are Jamestown and Dunkirk, one at each extreme of the county. Both have a large foreign population. But the Jamestown foreigners are Swedes, intelligent, progressive, with a national inheritance of respect for the women. Every district in that town gave a majority for suffrage. Dunkirk is in the northern, grape-growing district with a large population of Poles and Italians. We lost this town. Of course the adverse majority was not so great, being 175 out of nearly three thousand votes each. But we struggled hard with this foreign element. The Poles were able to read the literature printed in their own language. But the Italians were most of them not able to do so.

In one of our outlying districts seven Italians, all of them of the same family, came in from the country to vote. They went to the clerk of elections and told him that they could neither read nor write, but that they wanted to be instructed how to vote the Republican ticket and against woman suffrage.

In another of our districts one of our bright college girl workers — graduated — succeeded, after some persuasion, to get the village idiot—a half-witted man—to vote for the amendment.

In Dunkirk, where there are eighty saloons, we met with considerable opposition from the liquor interests. They succeeded in getting many more workers at the polls than we were able to have. Our women all obeyed the law and kept outside the polling limit. But these other workers paid no heed to such limits. When one of our workers had instructed a voter, one of these others would grab his arm, and walk even up to the polling station, filling his ear with all sorts of absurdities — he was not only going to lose his beer if woman suffrage carried, but all of the moving picture shows would be closed, and his wife would be empowered to get his pay-envelope from the boss.

Over the rest of the county we did not meet with so much of this opposition, for we have a very strong anti-liquor sentiment. It was that sentiment which helped us to win.

But we really have won a big victory all over the State. The big vote polled has amazed many. The time can't be long now to the complete victory.

This campaign has been the biggest thing which ever happened to this country. Its results will be many and far reaching. Its educative values cannot be estimated. Women have seen the tawdry impositions behind the political curtain.

# ROUSING MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA

**"Blocked But Not Beaten," Say Leaders — Telegrams Bring Cheers from 2,500**

The first meeting of Pennsylvania suffragists after Election Day took place in the Academy of Music the night following, Nov. 3. For the 2,500 men and women present it was a time of rejoicing and thanksgiving over the fine returns that Pennsylvania men gave, and around the slogan, "Blocked, but not beaten," they began a new fight with an enthusiam that knew no bounds.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, in the principal speech, said:

"We have not lost. Don't let anybody think that. We have not lost, the antis have lost. We never had this State, they have always had it. Every vote that was given to allow equality among the sex was a victory for us and a loss to them. Ours is the victory that comes because we are fighting for truth. I was reading in the paper today a statement from Tom Foley of New York. In a statement given out he says: 'I voted against the woman suffrage thing and I instructed all my men to do likewise.' 'My men,' and this is free America. That is the reason why the amendment was beaten in Pennsylvania, and in your own city of Philadelphia."

Dr. Shaw read telegrams from the various suffrage leaders in this country, and also one from Miss Chrystal McMillan, secretary of the International Alliance.

Dr. Scott Nearing congratulated the women of Pennsylvania on their initial struggle. Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, wife of the former Secretary of State, brought a message of encouragement from the West.

"Under ordinary circumstances," said Mrs. Bryan, "my husband would be here to do the talking for the family. I do not believe that any one here has had more opportunities than I have had to rejoice in adverse campaigns. Thirty-one years ago I was married and started on a campaign, and I have been in one ever since."

Franklin Spencer Edmonds presided at the meeting, and aroused the enthusiasm of the women by beginning his speech with the statement that they were not gathered there for the purpose of conducting a lodge of sorrow.

"We agree with Lincoln that nothing is settled until it is settled right," he said. "Now is the time to get busy preparing for the fight five years from now. There is no defeat in what happened on Tuesday. The only defeat there could be would be in our giving up the fight."

Mrs. George A. Piersoll paid tribute to the 66,698 Philadelphia men who voted to franchise women, and also expressed the appreciation of all suffragists for the courteous manner in which the watchers had been treated at the polls by the election officers of all parties.

Mitchell Kennerly of New York, the publisher of Minnie J. Reynold's excellent woman's rights story, "The Crayon Clue," offers a liberal commission to suffragists who buy the book to sell again.

# MRS. CATT DESCRIBES NEW YORK OPPOSITION

**Heroine in Pink Chiffon, Elderly Respectable Gentlemen and King Whiskey Were the Three Parts—Told Clergymen One Thing and Saloon-Keepers Another.**

In her addresss at the Cooper Union meeting in New York last week Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt told some plain facts about the literature circulated by the opponents of suffrage in this campaign. Much of it, she said, was constructed purposely to "confuse, mix and muddle the public mind on the subject of prohibition.

"Among the up-state clergymen they circulated pamphlets saying suffragists were against prohibition; that they loved wet States. Among the liquor dealers and bartenders they sent word that woman suffrage meant prohibition. The suffrage leaders have never taken any stand on one side or the other of the question of controlling the liquor traffic.

"The opposition was composed of three parts, like a musical comedy, where the heroine in pink chiffon takes the centre stage with her father on one arm and her husband on the other. She carolled her little lay so prettily that she prevailed on many men to think she was the whole opposition.

"Then there was the Men's Anti-Suffrage League, composed of elderly respectable gentlemen with narrow minds. Both of these, whether they knew it or not, were the tools of the third man, King Whiskey. The two others worked honestly and fairly because they are conservative, but King Whiskey worked against us because he is afraid and desperate as he sees the prohibition movement sweeping over this country, and he felt that woman suffrage would help in his overthrow.

"Perhaps it was better that we were defeated. Perhaps a Divine power is working out a grander campaign for this country than our little brains could devise. Perhaps we were beaten this time that we might learn more of the forces of evil working for the ruin of this country. Perhaps if we women had won the vote this year we might have gone into politics blindly, to doormats of political parties we did not understand, and it might have taken us years to reach the clearer vision we shall have through the stress of another campaign. Perhaps we are being held back for the more glorious victory that is coming in a year or two.

"One word of warning. I have heard many young women say: 'I'll never humiliate myself by speaking on a soap box again.' You must do it. The man on the street is the sovereign of this State. You are his subjects. Unless you have his backing you cannot appeal to legislative bodies which he creates.

"If, however, the man in the street does not respond quickly enough, if the men he represents do not grant our demands soon, we shall go into politics ourselves and elect men who will do what we demand."

# "GAMBLER'S NERVE, MOTHER'S HEART"

Opponents of equal suffrage should ponder over the recent declaration of the "lady cop" of Tonapah, Nevada, the "woman with the nerve of a gambler and the heart of a mother, a combination that you got to go to hell and back to beat," as one admirer tersely puts it. According to this woman, the real foes of suffrage are "the big interests and the little saloon politicians." She knows what she is talking about. Her information comes first hand.—Trenton (N. J.) Times.

# SOUTH DAKOTA

Huron, S. D., Nov. 10, 1915.

State convention of South Dakota Universal Franchise League to be held at Huron on Nov. 18 and 19. Good attendance assured. Much interest manifest.

Mrs. John L. Pyle.

This is an extremely important convention. South Dakota votes on equal suffrage next year.

A minister gave an address at a public meeting in a rural district on the advantages of a college training. The next speaker disagreed.

"What do we want with all this education?" he asked, contemptuously—"this Greek and Hebrew? What did Paul speak? What did Peter speak? What did Christ speak? Good old English! And it's good enough for me, too."

# EVOLUTION

Said Mr. Jones in 1910,
"Women, subject yourselves to men."
Nineteen-eleven heard him quote,
"They rule the world without the vote."
By nineteen-twelve, he would submit
"When all the women wanted it."
By nineteen-thirteen, looking glum,
He said that it was bound to come.
This year I heard him say with pride:
"No reasons on the other side!"
By nineteen-sixteen he'll insist
He's always been a suffragist.
And what is really stranger, too,
He'll think that what he says is true.

—Utica Press.

Things were slow in the city and Bronson was quite worried. So he felt it was about the last straw when his daughter told him that she had accepted the hand of George McCuthbert.

"I'm glad you're happy," he said, with a weary smile; "but I'm afraid that I really cannot stand the expense of a wedding just now."

The fair girl bent over him and stroked his furrowed brow.

"Don't worry, father; I'll try to put that right," she cooed. "I think I can scare George into proposing an elopement."—Boston Post.

A henpecked husband always makes a great show of opposing everything that looks toward the enlargement of the work or privileges of women.—Edward Eggleston.

# CHICAGO BABIES GET BETTER CARE

**Report for Current Year Shows Largest Work in History of Welfare Society**

Reports from twenty-one infant welfare stations in Chicago reveal that in the first three-quarters of 1915 more has been accomplished by the Infant Welfare Society than in any previous year of the society's existence.

From Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 8,041 were cared for at the different stations, and nurses supported by the society made 59,475 visits to the homes of sick infants. The death rate among the babies cared for was 3 2-10 per cent., much lower than the general infant mortality rate.

# SERBIAN WOMEN GO AS SOLDIERS

**Nearly 2,000 Already at Front and Many More Are Being Organized**

There are already nearly 2,000 women in Serbia's army, and more women soldiers being organized, reports Dr. Gruitch, a Serbian army doctor now in London. "The women are not in special battalions," said Dr. Gruitch. "Some of them wear the complete uniform of a soldier for the sake of comfort, while others wear skirts with a blue tunic. The younger women go with their brothers or their husbands. The women are of every class of the population."

### Chivalry in Our Courts

The members of the court which ruled recently that a woman might be permitted legally to hold the office of State librarian in New Mexico because the position, being purely ministerial, "calls for the exercise of neither judgment nor discretion," would declare that no one goes before them in admiration and respect for women, but—

### Do You Know

That about 61,000 British soldiers were killed in the first six months of the war?

That during the same period over 50,000 babies died under one year of age?

That the great English journal, "The Lancet," says: "Probably one-third of the children who die in the poorer quarters die for want of pure milk?"

That the operation of the Milk and Dairies act was postponed by the government on account of the war?

On the walls of a country cottage, where a number of soldiers were recently billeted, hangs a quaint old clock. It bears on its dial the Latin words, "Tempus fugit" (time flies).

The soldiers were much interested in these words, and many and wild were the guesses as to their meaning. At last one solved the riddle.

"T-e-m-p-u-s f-u-g-i-t," he spelled out. Then he gave a laugh. "Blowed if that ain't the same man as made our old clock at home!"—Stray Stories.

# THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors
Mary Johnston — Ben B. Lindsey
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise — Caroline Bartlett Crane
Reginald Wright Kauffman — Josephine Peabody Marks
Zona Gale — Ellis Meredith
Florence Kelly — Mabel Craft Deering
Witter Bynner — Elisa Calvert Hall

Artists
Mayme B. Harwood — Blanche Ames — Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer
Howard L. Blackwell

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

Publication Office, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION
Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Four Months on Trial, 25c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or Foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915


## MORE PROTECTED WOMEN

Two more fire tragedies have called attention afresh to the need of better fire safeguards. Twenty-two little school girls lost their lives in Peabody, Mass., because the building was a tinder box and had not proper exits; and now thirteen persons, mostly women, have perished in a factory fire in New York because a door was bolted, contrary to law. It is four years and a half since the Triangle fire, and yet the same dangerous conditions prevail in a multitude of buildings, and the authorities say they cannot help it, because they have not inspectors enough.

It is remembered with bitterness that one of the members of the Triangle firm was caught not long after that tragedy with his door bolted again contrary to law; and that he was let off with a twenty dollar fine.

If the city cannot afford enough inspectors, why not make the penalty, twenty years' imprisonment instead of twenty dollars fine for locking workers into a fire trap? Let any factory owner found with doors locked be subject to the punishment whether a tragedy has followed or not. After two or three culprits had been sent to State's prison, the remaining doors would be unlocked in short order.

A. S. B.

## TWO CONTRASTED POLICIES

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is about to organize branches in Massachusetts and several other States. The suffragists of these States will therefore have before them very shortly the question whether to join it or not.

The Congressional Union exists for the purpose of carrying the nation-wide amendment for woman suffrage — the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment. With the exception of some Southern suffragists, who object to it on the ground of State's rights, practically all the suffragists of the United States would be glad to see this amendment carried. The National American Woman Suffrage Association has been working for it for many years, and with added vigor of late, since the enfranchisement of women in a large group of western States has caused the measure to be regarded in Congress with serious respect.

In their object, the National Association and the Congressional Union are at one. The main difference between them is one of method.

The National Association believes in a non-partisan policy, in the sense that it makes its appeal to all parties, believing that the votes of the justice-loving men in all parties will be needed to carry the measure. It opposes no party, as such, but opposes candidates who are opposed to equal suffrage, no matter to what party they belong.

The leaders of the Congressional Union, on the other hand, are profoundly convinced that the way to carry woman suffrage is to force whichever national party happens to be in power to make it a party question in Congress; and that the way to do this is to get the women of the enfranchised States to vote against that party's candidates for Congress, no matter what the candidates' own views on suffrage may be, until the party surrenders.

This anti-party policy has met with much disapproval among the suffragists. Organizers of the Congressional Union say that the Union is not at present opposing any party. But that is only because we are now in the interval between Congressional elections. They did it last year, and they undoubtedly mean to do it next year, unless the nation-wide suffrage amendment should get the necessary two-thirds vote in the incoming Congress, and pass. Miss Alice Paul is the unquestioned leader of the Union, by her talents, her earnestness, and her personal power. Whatever line she takes, the Council of the Union is pretty sure to follow. Miss Paul is devoted to this anti-party policy, has argued for it again and again in the Union's organ, The Suffragist, and does not profess to have undergone any change of view in regard to it. No one should join the Union who does not believe in its anti-party policy, for that is what its members will infallibly find themselves again committed to as soon as the next Congressional elections come on.

The National Association has generally asked Congress not only for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, but for some subsidiary measures as well. Of some of these subsidiary measures Miss Anthony was herself a warm advocate. A new one, evolved within the last two years by the National's Congressional Committee, called the Shafroth amendment, has been the object of much criticism. Effort for this amendment has now been dropped. The Congressional Union works for the Susan B. Anthony amendment only.

Last, but not least, the National Association favors the effort to get more suffrage States, and means to aid the campaigns in such as are hopeful; while the leaders of the Congressional Union believe that there are already suffrage States enough to force the nation-wide suffrage amendment through Congress, and that it is wiser to concentrate all effort upon Congress than to try to get any more states.

Miss Alice Paul is reported in the New York Tribune of Nov. 8 as saying that the outcome of this year's four campaigns has "demonstrated the futility of the State by State method."

Eight States have given the women the ballot within the past six years, through the State by State method. Two exceedingly difficult and exceedingly important ones came very near doing it this fall — New York and Pennsylvania. The outcome, instead of showing the futility of trying to carry separate States, shows that even States which were long regarded as impossible have now come to the very verge of success.

Both the National Association and the Congressional Union mean to push the nation-wide suffrage amendment in Congress with all their might. No one needs to go outside of the National Association in order to work for that amendment. But, if it does not pass between now and June, nothing could give it so great a "boost" as the carrying of Iowa.

A. S. B.

## A FIFTH WHEEL

The Congressional Union has announced its intention of organizing a branch in every Congressional district in the United States, to bring to bear pressure in behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Since in Massachusetts every Congressional district is already organized, and is ready to bring pressure to bear in behalf of that amendment in this Congress as it did in the last, a new society for every Congressional district seems like the fifth wheel to a coach. In addition, it is bound to cause duplication of work, perplexity, friction and ill feeling.

We advise Massachusetts suffragists not to join the Congressional Union unless, on deliberate consideration, they prefer its policy to that of the National Association, to which Massachusetts is auxiliary. But we advise them to hold no resentment against any of their friends who may choose to join it, and, above all, not to rush into the press with denunciations of it. The Union is to be looked upon not as an enemy, but as a misguided friend. It has done some splendid "stunts," and will doubtless do more of them. It includes many brilliant and charming women. It is a thousand pities that they have got this anti-party bee in their bonnets. But there is no need for anybody to wax mad about the Union, or to see red when it is mentioned. The more nervous and excited we get, the more injury the Union will do to our work. By keeping cool and keeping sweet, we shall reduce that injury to a minimum.

A. S. B.

## THE SHAFROTH AMENDMENT

The news that the Shafroth amendment is to be dropped will be welcome to a large number of the suffragists. The editor of The Woman's Journal has always believed that that amendment was an excellent thing in itself and would be very valuable if we could get it but the difficulty of getting it with so large a division of opinion in regard to it was obvious; and, in the opinion of many persons, this division has stirred up more trouble than the amendment was worth.

## STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

"The equal suffrage movement has been able to achieve almost an impossible thing—to bring into harmony of view men as divergent as President Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt," says the New York Globe. And it adds that this is "because the issue raises fundamental democratic questions, and President and ex-President are both democrats; are both forward-looking men whose minds are controlled by thought of and feeling for human progress; as such they realize they cannot be true to their ideals and uphold a 50 per cent. disfranchisement."

The Globe reviews the practical success of equal suffrage, and its harmony with the general trend toward enlarged opportunities and fairer treatment for women, and says, in conclusion:

"Revolving these things, Woodrow and Theodore are in accord. They are not willing to assume the responsibility of keeping half of the human race in an anachronistic political subjection—a condition out of harmony with practically all the other facts of modern life."

One of the noteworthy things about the suffrage movement is that it unites in its support so many able men and women of the most diverse ideas on other questions, just as it is spreading in the most widely separated countries in the world.

A. S. B.

## THE CASE OF EDITH CAVELL

The case of Edith Cavell is an object lesson. It shows that a belief in equal penalties for women does not necessarily mean a belief in equal rights for women. In matters of punishment, the German authorities inform us, men and women stand upon an absolutely equal footing, except that if a woman is pregnant her life must be spared until her child is born. Owing to the high character of the victim and the special circumstances which might have warranted clemency in her case, her execution has aroused great horror and a widespread protest; yet the principle laid down by the German authorities is the principle generally accepted in regard to women in time of peace. The laws of every State in the union recognize woman's equal right to the gallows, though most of them still deny her equal right to the ballot box.

When the Lusitania was sunk a prominent anti-suffragist pointed out that more horror was felt in America over the drowning of women and children than of men. She predicted that this would cease to be the case if women had votes, and intimated that the regard for women's lives would always be found in inverse ratio to the extent of their political rights. This overlooked the fact that the Lusitania was sunk by one of the most anti-woman's-rights nations in Europe. Edith Cavell has now been executed by the same nation—or, to speak more correctly, by its military authorities. The Germans have many splendid qualities, but their hostility to woman suffrage is notorious. It exists not only in their own country but among those who have come to America. Whenever a suffrage amendment is submitted in a State having a large German population, the bulk of the German vote goes against it. Edith Cavell's case is a fresh proof that hostility to equal suffrage does not necessarily mean chivalry, and that the men who are most bigotedly opposed to giving woman equal rights in life may be the sternest in insisting upon a woman's equal right to death.

A. S. B.

## ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON

Edith Cavell's case is also an object lesson showing how much more vividly the public mind is often impressed by the fate of one individual in the limelight than by that of obscure millions. What befell this British nurse, distressing though the circumstances were, was nothing to what has befallen myriads of other women during this war. The Germans gave her a swift and a clean death. Thousands of women have been subjected by the soldiers of all nations to treatment which is far worse than death, and are left to drag out a miserable life, and to bring up as best they can the "war babies" whom they have been forced to bear to their enemies. In Poland, and in all the countries ravaged by the war, women in multitudes are dying a living death from hardship and privation, and see their children starving before their eyes. In Turkey, within the past few months, at least 250,000 Armenian Christian women have either been seized for Mohammedan harems, or driven into the deserts to perish of hunger and thirst. Compared with these enormities, the shooting of one woman sinks into comparative insignificance. And still we are told that war is no concern of women, and that they should have no vote in choosing the rulers who decide questions of war or peace!

A. S. B.

# STATE WORK GOES FORWARD WITH NEW VIM

## GEORGIA

Suffragists all over the State are uniting to make a suffrage celebration of the Harvest Festival in Atlanta, Nov. 15-20. The business men's organizations of Atlanta, who instituted the Festival, are encouraging the suffrage features in every possible way, and prominent suffrage speakers from other States will be present to aid in street meetings, the first ever given in Georgia. Many prominent women have enrolled their names as being willing to march in the big suffrage parade. This will be the first suffrage parade ever held in Atlanta. Miss Eleanor Raoul is chairman of the Parade Committee.

Another suffrage feature of Harvest Festival Week will be the Better Babies Contest under the management of Mrs. Hamilton Block of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia. Already there are some 500 babies enrolled.

The Woman Suffrage League will be represented in the parade by automobiles decorated in the suffrage colors.

The following delegates from the State Woman Suffrage League have been appointed to the National convention: Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy, Mrs. Eugene Mitchell, Mrs. J. T. Holleman, Mrs. Jack Hawkins and Miss Ethel Merk.

The Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association was addressed by Mr. E. E. Waldrit of Seattle, Wash., at the November session of its Suffrage School. Mr. Waldrit was formerly U. S. Senator from Idaho, but is now a prominent newspaper man of Seattle. Mrs. Rose Ashby gave the first of her series of lectures on "Government," and Mrs. M. A. Hale discussed the legal status of women in Georgia.

The thé dansants of the Equal Suffrage Party, which proved so successful last winter, are to be continued this season. Mrs. Harry Wasson is chairman of the committee in charge.

The suffrage bazaar, held by the Equal Suffrage Party last week proved very successful. The following ladies served on individual committees and did splendid work for the bazaar and suffrage restaurant; Miss Aurelia Roach, director of the bazaar; restaurant, Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, chairman; Mrs. Fontaine, Mrs. W. W. Thomas, Mrs. Ross Sims, Mrs. Hugh Lokey and Mrs. Bartow Blount. Novelty toys, Miss Eleanor Raoul, chairman; Misses Berenice Horton, Janie Cooper and Eleanor Tucker. Candy and flowers, Mrs. Frank Fitten, chairman; Mrs. Albert Bailey. Fancy articles and baby wear, Mrs. F. U. L. Smith. Better baby contest, Mrs. J. F. Kinsey, chairman; Mrs. Harry Wasson. Preserves and jellies, Mrs. Moreland Speer, chairman; Mrs. J. Hinton Clark, Mrs. Frank Beck, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. W. M. Maddox, Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Cawthorne.

## DELAWARE

The State Equal Suffrage Association met for its 19th annual convention in Wilmington Nov. 11.

## NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina Federation of Labor in session at Raleigh last week passed a resolution by a two to one vote in favor of woman suffrage.

The committee had reported adversely, but that did not suit the convention.

## CALIFORNIA

The Women's Legislative Council of California, whose personnel comprises women attorneys, heads of many women's organizations, and chairmen of the Legislative departments of the Federated Clubs, intends to take an active part in State Legislation, according to the Sacramento Bee, and headquarters will be maintained at Sacramento during the legislative session.

At a meeting held Oct. 30, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. David McCan of Los Angeles; vice-presidents, Mrs. Robert Moody of Berkeley, Mrs. J. O. Hayes of San Jose; recording secretary, Mrs. H. N. Herrick of Oroville; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Stella Irvine of Riverside; treasurer, Mrs. George Butler of San Diego; auditor, Mrs. Robert Burdette of Pasadena.

## MICHIGAN

Fifty women from the Bay County Equal Suffrage Association called on Congressman Loud at the Bay City Board of Commerce rooms recently to present the issue of the federal suffrage amendment.

Mrs G. B. Jennison, president of the Bay County Equal Suffrage Association, introduced to the congressman the speakers of the day, who were Mrs. James Wilcox of Monitor township, Miss Helen MacGregor, principal of the Fremont School, who spoke in behalf of the wage-earning women, and pointed out that the State Teachers' Association has gone on record three times in favor of equal suffrage; Mrs. A. M. Miller, Mrs. W. F. English and Mrs. Nelson Whittemore of Detroit.

Congressman Loud received the delegation cordially and assured them that he was personally in favor of equal suffrage and would be glad to vote for it as soon as he was convinced that his district favored suffrage.

The Down River Equal Suffrage Association in Wayne County, comprising six townships in the Second Congressional district, was recently completed, namely, River Rouge, Ford, Wyandotte, Sibley, Trenton, and Grosse Ile. The following officers have been elected: President, Mrs. N. G. Bowbeer, Wyandotte; vice-president, Mrs. Ingram of Grosse Ile; second vice-president, Mrs. Walker of Fenton; third vice-president, Mrs. Claude Smith of River Rouge; recording secretary, Mrs. M. H. Horner of Wyandotte; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ralph Clark, Wyandotte; treasurer, Mrs. Dennis of Wyandotte; press chairman, Mrs. James Murray, Wyandotte.

The Wayne County League has been fortunate in securing Miss Inez Fuller as general secretary.

At the last business meeting of the association, Miss Jennie Miller was elected recording secretary and 45 delegates in addition to the board and officers of the association were chosen to represent the Wayne county organization at the Saginaw convention Nov. 10 and 11.

## MISSOURI

The Missouri Equal Suffrage Association is considering the feasibility of having a suffrage car go from Kansas City to Washington to the National convention. If any of the delegates who can take this route will write to Mrs. Helen L. Million, Hardin College, Mexico, Mo., she will be glad to give them information.

## WEST VIRGINIA

The State Equal Suffrage Association has announced the following speakers who will address the annual convention at Huntington, Nov. 16, 17 and 18: U. S. Senator William E. Chilton of Charleston; Mrs. Frank Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania Suffrage Association; Miss Lavinia Engle, of the National Association; Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary White Slater, prominent Ohio suffrage leader; Governor H. D. Hatfield, and Miss Antoinette Funk, of Washington, vice-chairman of the Congressional Committee.

Mrs. Wesley M. Stoner, of Washington, D. C., has completed a month's campaigning in the coal fields of southern West Virginia, where she has spoken in a different mining town every night. In most of these towns she has made the first presentation of the subject of woman suffrage, and has created such interest that in most cases suffrage organizations have been formed. In the county seats she spoke at the Court Houses to packed audiences. On five Sundays she filled the pulpits of different churches. One mountain church was reached by riding down on a hand car from a lumber camp. A large throng awaited her arrival. Every sort of a vehicle stood outside the church, from a glittering automobile down to an easy-going ox-cart. After two weeks' campaigning in the oil and gas towns, Mrs. Stoner will reach Huntington in time for the State Suffrage Association convention.

## RHODE ISLAND

Congressman Walter R. Stiness met a delegation of suffragists at headquarters Nov. 3, assembled to ask his support of the Federal amendment. He supported suffrage while a member of the State Senate and said that his past record could speak for the future.

A large delegation of women, led by Mrs. Barton P. Jenks and Miss Elizabeth Yates, visited Senator Le Baron B. Colt Nov. 9 to discuss the Federal amendment and Senator Henry Lippitt visited headquarters recently to hear suffrage arguments.

New headquarters of the State Association in Providence were opened on election day. Reports from all over the State were read and plans discussed for the winter's work. Open house was kept in the evening, where men and women came in to get the returns.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

At the State convention of the Equal Suffrage League recently held in Columbia it was reported that the membership of the league has trebled during the past year.

County chairmen have been appointed in Abbeville, Greenville, Chester, Newberry, Charleston, Beaufort and Cheraw Counties.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota suffragists will be interested in hearing the active part that Miss Rose Bower, the cornetist, took in the New York campaign. She took part in 230 meetings, making 115 speeches and playing for 430 others. She had a part in 12 car barn demonstrations, 2 walking talks, 2 bonfire meetings, 2 street dances and 23 calls at primaries. She played for 9 yellow torch light rallies and for 14 automobile parades and demonstrations, including the display of Miss Watson's posters, Wall Street Day, Bank Day, Balloon Day, Columbus Day, and the parade conducting the Massachusetts delegation to New Jersey. She gave three nights to Jersey and a day to Luna Park. She helped in the spectacular advertising of four mass meetings, including the Cooper Union Rally for the new campaign.

## KENTUCKY

The 26th annual convention of the State Equal Rights Association met in Lexington Nov. 8 to 10. Many organizations in the city, including the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, the Board of Commerce, the Clean City Club and others co-operated with the Equal Rights Association in its efforts to provide entertainment for the delegates and visitors. The city was decorated in honor of the convention, and merchants hung their shops and windows in suffrage colors, at the request of the Board of Commerce.

Mayor J. E. Cassidy and his successor, Mayor-elect J. C. Rogers, accepted invitations to occupy seats on the platform the opening evening and Mayor Cassidy made the welcoming address to the convention. On behalf of the Fayette Equal Rights Association, Mrs. F. O. Young welcomed the delegates and visitors.

Mrs. Philip Snowden, of London, England, and Madame Rosika Schwimmer, of Buda-Pesth, Hungary, made the principal addresses. On the last evening of the convention addresses were made by Walter J. Millard, of Cincinnati, on "Chivalry Up-to-Date," and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, her subject being, "Ring Out the Old, Ring in the the New."

It was reported that a gain of 5,000 in membership has been made during the year.

## FLORIDA

In a letter to Mrs. Florence Murphy Cooley, State president of the Equal Franchise League, Father Maher, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Jacksonville, said:

"Woman's suffrage is not a question on which the Catholic church is called upon to give a decision one way or an other for the guidance of her people—it is not a question of religion at all; no more, in fact, than man suffrage!

"Personally, I see very many good reasons why women should have the right to vote, and no very sound reason against it. The right to vote will not take them away from their domestic sphere, and does not demand that they should spend their time on the hustings. At most, an insignificant minority would have the time or ability to engage in public debates. A few minutes a couple of times a year will be sufficient to cast their ballot, and the time spent in studying public questions to enable them to vote intelligently will be time well spent for themselves and for their country."

## ILLINOIS

Mrs. Helen Stewart, second vice-president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, reported at the recent State convention that 202 different groups of women all over the State are affiliated with the State Association, and that there is a non-dues-paying, all partisan, civic league in every one of the 35 wards of Chicago.

The Chicago Equal Suffrage Association held its opening luncheon of the season at the Blackstone Hotel Nov. 3. Seated at the speakers' table with Mrs. Medill McCormick, the guest of honor, were Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley, president of the Chicago Woman's Club; Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, president of the Chicago Political Equality League; Mrs. Charlotte Rhodus, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Mary McDowell and Miss Harriet Vittum.

Officers of the association are: Mrs. James W. Morrisson, president; Miss Caroline Kirkland, Mrs. Augustus Peabody and Miss Marie Rozet. Others on the board are Mrs. Tiffany Blake, Miss Mary Rozet Smith, Miss Virginia Pope, Mrs. William McCormick Blair, Miss Edith Blair, Mrs. James Field, Mrs. Charles Hammill, Mrs. Joseph Medill Patterson, Mrs. Richard T. Crane, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen and Mrs. George Packard.

## MARYLAND

Suffrage played an important part in the Maryland elections. Decorated suffrage automobiles covered the city of Baltimore, distributing suffrage literature everywhere. One car traveled 60 miles of streets and stopped at 57 polling places in 5 1-2 hours. Thirty volunteers from Goucher College covered the polling places in the north end of the city irrespective of wards.

As an example of the active work on election day, Mrs. E. J. Kirby, "the persistent suffragist of Talbot County," distributed suffrage literature at the yearly meeting of the managers of the Home for the Aged, furnished Votes for Women napkins for the dinner given in Trappe by the church women, and also gave napkins to leading politicians' wives to use on their tables election day. She also gave suffrage pencils and copies of the Maryland Suffrage News and the Woman's Journal to prominent men.

## OHIO

The Equal Suffrage League of Jefferson, the county seat of Ashtabula county, was recently reorganized, and now numbers more than 100 members. The officers are: President, Mrs. Margaret B. Starkey; vice-president, Mrs. Charlotte B. Perry; secretary, Mrs. Pearle E. Lampson; treasurer, Mrs. Ida B. Mullen.

John Anderson, eighty-one years old, of 455 West 18th Street, New York City, who voted the last time for Lincoln in 1861, went to the polls election day, although invalided, because he believed in woman suffrage and wanted to vote for the proposed amendment.

The New Republic offers this prophecy: "The elections prove that in the worst possible year for such a radical issue the electorate was extremely receptive. Another campaign will convert the receptivity into the healthiest kind of acceptance."

# NATIONAL CONVENTION HAS MEATY PROGRAM

### Parent Association Furnishes Full Information for Delegates at Capital—Big Mass Meeting at Poli's Theatre

In connection with the National Suffrage Convention, which will meet in Washington on December 14, will be held the annual council meeting of the National College Equal Suffrage League. The College day is set for Saturday, December 18, at the New Willard Hotel. There will be morning and afternoon sessions of the Council, and a subscription luncheon at one o'clock.

The headquarters of the National Convention will be held at the New Willard Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, F and Fourteenth Streets, Washington, D. C. Car lines run from the Union Station. The College Equal Suffrage League of Washington will maintain a bureau of information at the Union Station two days previous to the Convention.

The Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A., which has headquarters in the Munsey Building in Washington, has opened new offices on the ground floor in F Street, near the Treasury Building. These will be under the direction of Mrs. Winston Churchill, who is chairman of the Convention Committee.

**Hotels**

**All the hotels in the following list are within one block of one of the two car lines passing by the New Willard:**

**New Ebbitt, secondary headquarters, 14th and F streets, opposite New Willard.**

**Bellevue, 15th and I streets.**

**Buckingham, 920 15th street, McPherson square.**

**Hamilton, 14th and K streets.**

**Donald, 1012 13th street, between K and L.**

**Dewey, 1330 L street.**

**Logan, Iowa circle, 13th and P streets.**

**Powhatan, 18th street and Pennsylvania avenue.**

**St. James, 6th and Pennsylvania avenue.**

**National, 6th street and Pennsylvania avenue.**

**Winston, 116 B street, near Capitol.**

**Driscoll, 1st and B streets, near Capitol.**

**Capitol Park, North Capitol street, opposite Union Station.**

**Continental, next to Capitol Park.**

**Boarding Houses—All Northwest**

**The following boarding houses offer a uniform price of $2 per day for room without board:**

**Mrs. Kern, 1912 G street; Mrs. Saylor, 1202 18th street; Mrs. Conway, 1105 K street; Mrs. Goener, 1307 Clifton street; Miss Townsend, 1343 Girard street; Miss Martha O'Brien, 1702 P street; Mrs. Hayes, The Le Clede, 1223 Vermont avenue; Miss Gilbert, 1327 Girard street; Miss Fox, The Le Clede, 1223 Vermont avenue.**

**Hospitality.**

**A few delegates will be entertained by Washington suffragists. This entertainment includes lodging and breakfast. For further information address Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan, Vice-Chairman Local Committee, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.**

**In view of the fact that Congress will be in session at the time of the convention and the winter season in full swing, it is very necessary that the delegates should engage their rooms as far in advance as possible, in order not to be disappointed.**

**Convention Meetings**

**The Executive Council Pre-Convention meeting will be December 14, at 9 A. M.**

**Convention called to order, 11 A. M.**

**The Executive Council Post-Convention meeting will be held Saturday, December 18, 9 A. M.**

**Business sessions will be held in the New Willard ballroom daily, mornings and afternoons.**

**A small ballroom and other rooms are available for conferences and committees.**

**There will be evening conferences on Press and Publicity, Campaign Methods and Congressional Work.**

**There will be a mass meeting December 19 at the Poli Theatre, 3 P. M.**

**The publishing company will have representatives there with literature on exhibition and sale.**

**There will be a bureau of information at the New Willard during the convention.**

# WOMEN ANNOUNCE CONVENTION PLAN

### Congressional Union Formulates Week's Program for Big Demonstration in Washington

The Congressional Union has completed its plans for its demonstration in Washington in December for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The prominent features are as follows:

Monday, December 6, the envoys from the Woman Voters' Convention at San Francisco, who are coming to Washington by motor car, arrive and deliver their petitions to Congress.

Tuesday, December 7, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, on behalf of the committee of the Woman Voters' Convention, will give a reception at the convention headquarters to Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Jolliffe, the envoys.

Wednesday, December 8, the advisory council of the Congressional Union will meet. Mrs. S. B. M. Young of Montana is chairman on arrangements.

Thursday, December 9, the chairman and other officers of State branches of the Congressional Union will meet. Mrs. Nina E. Allender is chairman of the committee that has this in hand.

**Friday, December 10, the chairmen of the committees that look after the circulation of the Suffragist will confer. Mrs. W. Thompson Burch is chairman.**

**Saturday, December 11, Mrs. Edward Breitung will give a dinner at the convention headquarters at Cameron house for the members of the convention.**

**Sunday, December 12, the executive committee of the Congressional Union, composed of Miss Alice Paul of New Jersey, chairman; Miss Lucy Burns of New York, vice-chairman; Mrs. Donald R. Hooker of Maryland, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict of New York, Mrs. Gildson Gardner of Washington, D. C., Miss Elsie Hill of Connecticut, Mrs. William Kent of California, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Pennsylvania will give a reception to the delegates.**

**Monday, December 13, is the day of the Susan B. Anthony pageant, at convention hall, under the direction of Miss Hazel MacKaye, chairman; Mrs. George Odell, chairman of the committee on properties; Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest, state director; Mrs. Caro Moore, chairman of the committee on costumes, and Mrs. W. T. Burch, chairman of committee on participants.**

---

"Does my boy," inquired the parent, "seem to have a mental bent in any one direction?"

"Yes, sir," said the teacher. "He gives every indication of being a captain of industry some day. He gets the other boys to do all his work for him."—Stray Stories.

## Billboard Boosts Suffrage Cause

# "IOWA NEXT" IS SLOGAN IN MIDDLE WESTERN CAMPAIGN

### Enthusiastic Convention Re-elects Flora Dunlap President and Pledges Full Exchequer—Thorough Organization Goal of Workers Throughout State

Suffrage enthusiasm in Iowa has been growing by leaps and bounds since the State convention the last of October and not even the defeat of the cause in the four eastern States can stop it. It was a splendid convention, with an attendance that surpassed all previous conventions and the plans and methods so thoroughly talked over are being rapidly put into practice.

Miss Flora Dunlap was re-elected president of the State Equal Suffrage Association and the suffragists are hoping that in this, her third term of office, she will lead them to the goal—the franchise—on June 5, 1916.

The Rev. Effie McCollum Jones, of Waterloo, was elected vice-president; Mrs. James Devitt, of Oskaloosa, re-elected recording secretary; Mrs. Jansen Haines, of Des Moines, re-elected corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ella Caldwell, of Adel, elected treasurer; Mrs. H. K. Evans, of Corydon, and Mrs. Pleasant J. Mills, of Des Moines, elected auditors; Mrs. Homer Miller, Des Moines, member N. W. S. A. The three additional members of the board include Mrs. H. W. Spaulding, of Grinnell, Mrs. A. J. McNeil, of Des Moines, and Miss Elizabeth Perkins, of Des Moines.

Methods and finance were the two big questions before the convention and both were handled splendidly. When Miss Dunlap started the taking of pledges, the Votes For Women League of Des Moines, through its president, Mrs. Ernest Brown, pledged $1,000 and an additional $1,000 if $3,000 were raised in the convention among the clubs. Thus the whole sum raised in the convention would be $5,000. The other clubs and individuals took up the challenge and there was a lively time. Three thousand dollars was raised and so the Votes For Women League had to pledge the second one thousand dollars. This they did most willingly. The Political Equality Club, of Des Moines, gave $500; the Corydon Club, $200; the Adel Club, $75, and there were many pledges from clubs ranging from ten to fifty dollars. The individual pledges ranged from five dollars to five hundred, the pledge of Mrs. Meyer Rosenfield, of Des Moines. There were quite a few one hundred dollar pledges.

Nebraska suffragists, who are holding a "Dollar March" for Iowa, sent $50, which was received with enthusiasm.

In addition to the money pledges many of the counties pledged the entire expense of campaigning in those counties. This means no small sum.

The name of Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall will ever be loved by Iowa suffragists and one pledge that gave much pleasure was that of twenty-five dollars, pledged by Mrs. Corrinne Coggeshall Lingenfelter, for each of Mrs. Coggeshall's little granddaughters.

Following the convention the workers and speakers left for various parts of the State. The Civic League of Keokuk claimed Miss Dunlap for their big civic luncheon and then followed addresses at Bloomfield and Centerville before district federated clubs. Red Oak, Villisca and Fort Dodge were next on the list with an address or two in Des Moines. Miss Dunlap will address the Wisconsin State Convention this coming week.

Mrs. Frank Dodson left for the northwest to carry on the campaign work there and later, in company with Mrs. James Devitt, toured Mahaska County by automobile. Albia and Cedar Rapids were next visited and then came a tour of the east central counties. At Cedar Rapids Mrs. Dodson addressed the suffrage club, which has set 1,000 as the membership mark.

Arranging for county conferences has been occupying the time of Miss Mabel Lodge, organizer. Sac, Chicksaw and Cherokee are the counties that will hold conferences this month. That means that those counties will soon be thoroughly organized. The county chairman and the township chairmen will be chosen and the work well started. Miss Lodge will give the talks at all these conferences, as she did at Ida Grove a fortnight ago at the home of Mrs. Bertha Wilcox, chairman for Ida County. Ida County has specialized its work through the appointment of committees for each phase of the work. No doubt other counties will do the same.

Mrs. Homer A. Miller, as chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Iowa Federated Clubs and member of the State Suffrage Board, has been doing some splendid work for suffrage at the district club meetings. Mrs. Miller has impressed upon the club women the fact that suffrage is the most important issue before the club women today. Mrs. Miller made a fine talk before the Des Moines P. E. O.'s and other local clubs.

Miss Elizabeth Perkins has been giving a number of addresses, those at Fort Madison and Sac City before the federated clubs being of special note.

Wayne County is doing things every minute under the chairmanship of Mrs. H. K. Evans, of Corydon. Suffrage debates are being held in Buchanan County. In fact, almost every county seems to be thoroughly alive.

The Iowa suffragists were happy to extend a welcome to Mrs. Sara Bard Field, special envoy to Washington from the Woman Voters' convention at San Francisco. Following the meeting on the steps of the State House, where they were officially received, the entire party, including a score or more of gaily decorated automobiles filled with local suffragists, repaired to the home of Senator and Mrs. Albert B. Cummins, where they were cordially received.

Senator Cummins assured the envoy that he would vote for the national amendment and gave his strong endorsement to the whole suffrage movement. However, the senior Iowa senator evinced a leaning toward suffrage by State amendment, feeling it the most practical and the quickest way.

The State Suffrage Board will meet in Des Moines Nov. 15 at the home of Mrs. Homer Miller.

---

German women are now employed at excavating the Friedrichstrasse tunnel, which is being constructed in connection with the underground railway in Berlin.

# A WARNING

By Alice Duer Miller in the New York Tribune

We do most earnestly urge the men who voted against suffrage to safeguard their lives in every possible way.

No, this is not a threat.

It is a warning based on experience.

In the suffrage States many men voted against suffrage.

They have all melted away.

Hardly one of them can be discovered today.

Within a few years they will have melted away in this State.

Gentlemen, do be careful of yourselves!

## ICELAND WOMEN HELD JUBILEE

### Celebration of Victory Enhanced by Telegram from Danish King and Queen

News of the joyful celebration of the women of Iceland on receiving word of their full political emancipation has come to the Woman's Journal through a translation by Martina G. Kramers of Rotterdam of an account written by Mrs. Briet Asmundsson, leader of the Iceland suffragists.

"When the telegraph brought us the joyful tidings of our enfranchisement, we nearly doubted the truth of the news," says Mrs. Asmundsson. "On June 17 we had felt so sure of seeing our hopes fulfilled and then had received no other information than that our minister had embarked for Reykjavik at Copenhagen."

But as soon as all doubt was removed preparations went speedily forward for the celebration to take place on July 7, the day fixed for the meeting of the Althing at Reykjavik. Flags and banners made the city square gay with color. On the side of the House of Parliament to the right and left of the principal entrance of the square waved the new flag of Iceland. "Never had Reykjavik seen such gorgeous decorations."

Late in the afternoon the procession formed. First came 200 little girls in bright colored dresses and each bearing a new flag of Iceland. Then followed the pipes and behind them stepping triumphantly to the tune of their national airs came the impressive army of women marching three abreast.

Through all the principal streets marched the procession, gay with patriotic colors and music, and finally came to a stop on the city square and the deputation which was to present the memoir to the Althing entered the House of Parliament.

Inside the Hall of the Lower House were the presidents and ministers seated in solemn rank, while standing in a ring to receive the women's deputation were the assembled members. From the center of the Hall, Ingibjorg Bjarnadossir read the address which was bound in artistically decorated leather. Each president made a short speech in reply, followed by the Premier. And then three ringing cheers were given the women in which the whole assembly joined, and the solemn Althing shook with the loud repeated "Hurrahs."

Upon leaving the House the deputation was met by a choir of women singing the new song composed for the occasion:

"We salute thee, grand age of Liberty!
We salute thee, long desired day!"

Then was read to the assembled crowd in the square, the telegram which had been sent to the King from Denmark, and also the address just presented to the Althing.

Ingibjorg Bjarnadossir made a speech in which she called attention to the task that was now before the women of Iceland. "Our first efforts should be directed towards the establishment of a great State hospital," said she, explaining a scheme for the work; and then she mentioned other things that were to be done. "Now that we have to march forward, we should make a point of possessing two virtues, bravery and fidelity. The Njalssaga says of Bergthora that she was a true knight. Let us try to make our conduct, both among ourselves and among our men colleagues so that the same may be said of us. We should show our knightly valor, especially in devoting our energies to all those good things which may benefit and help the feeble old people of the former generation and better the conditions for the generation yet unborn. And now I will end by requesting all the women here assembled to congratulate Iceland and wish her all hail with a manifold hurrah for our fatherland!" Then the audience sang "Eldgamla Isafold" ("Old Iceland") and this terminated the first part of the festivity.

In the evening the second part of the celebration took place in the Palace of National Industry. Here gathered the beautifully dressed women of all social ranks and old and young alike. Tables were laid decorated with flags and flowers, and speeches alternated with songs until midnight, when the banquet was over.

As a fitting close to the joyful occasion came the next day a telegram from the Danish King: "The Queen and myself bring our hearty thanks to the women of Iceland and return their greetings.

Christian R."

## TWO AMENDMENTS WILL BE DECIDED

### Correspondent Suggests That Proposed Changes in National Constitution Are Inadvisable

To the Editor of The Woman's Journal:

Two amendments to the constitution of the N. A. W. S. A. have been offered by Dr. M. Carey Thomas and Miss Francis, and will be voted upon at the coming National Convention in Washington. One proposes to require the annual meeting to be held in Washington, D. C., every second year; the other proposes that the officers shall be elected biennially instead of annually. Both should be defeated.

At present the Association is free to hold its annual meeting in Washington every other year if it wants to. Why should it tie its hands and deprive itself of the power to meet somewhere else, even if circumstances should arise making it very desirable to go elsewhere?

The second amendment is obviously a step away from democracy. It could not fail to increase such disaffection as already exists.

If both amendments should be adopted, and if the biennial election of officers took place always in Washington, it would give the suffragists living within easy reach of that city the permanent control of the elections.

The Association some years ago made the experiment of requiring the annual meeting to be held in Washington every other year, but found it unsatisfactory, and amended the constitution by abolishing the requirement.

Mary N. Henshaw.

## ANTIS COUNT MEN DEAD LONG AGO

We note that in a list of seventy-four eminent men opposed to woman suffrage only about twenty-three or four are dead. Among these are:

Daniel Webster.
Francis Parkman.
Marcus A. Hanna.

We understand that Herod, Menelaus and George III. have been crowded out by these more recent converts.

## SHAFROTH TEXT ISSUED IN FULL

### National Suffrage Association Passes Resolution Regarding Amendments for State-wide Suffrage

The full text of the resolution given out by the National Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association regarding the question of reintroducing the Shafroth resolution in the Sixty-fourth Congress reads as follows:

"The National Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, following its custom of forty-five years, has instructed the National Congressional Committee to reintroduce the Susan B. Anthony Amendment in the Sixth-fourth Congress. The last annual convention of the National Association instructed the Board and the Congressional Committee to pursue work on the Shafroth resolution, but owing to the misconceptions of and opposition to the Shafroth amendment on the part of many affiliated organizations, the National Board is unwilling to take the responsibility of reintroducing the Shafroth amendment in the Sixty-fourth Congress and considers it advisable to leave to the annual convention the decision as to whether or not the Shafroth amendment shall be continued as a subsidiary measure of legislation."

The board also gave out the following letter from Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the Congressional Committee, reviewing the National's experience with the Shafroth resolution:

"For forty-five years, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been fighting for the Federal Amendment which would give the women of the whole country the right to vote and put an end to the long and wearisome State campaigns. Owing to political and social conditions that amendment has progressed but slowly. Two years ago the Congressional Committee of the National Association evolved the Shafroth amendment as a 'pathbreaker' for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The Shafroth was intended to give us more States and thus enable us more quickly to secure the broad Federal Amendment which we all want and for which we are all working.

"The Shafroth resolution, it must be frankly said, has interested constitutional lawyers and public men much more keenly than it has interested the women. Among our own people it has won intellectual converts, but very few emotional converts. It is much easier to silence the critic in debate than it is to inspire real allegiance to it. This is because the Shafroth resolution is an intricate piece of legislation. After all, you know, women are not very different from men in their relish for simple issues and simple slogans. Trying to enthuse our women over the Shafroth resolution has been very much like trying to organize a torchlight parade on behalf of 'proportional representation' or the establishment of regional reserve banks. They are all good tunes but they are not the tunes you march to.

"Under the circumstances, the Congressional Committee has had two courses before it. The committee could set out definitely—regardless of the time, money and energy involved—to set before the women of the country the real significance of the Shafroth resolution and what we believe to be its helpful and contributory relationship to the older and broader amendment. The second course was to leave that work pretty much to time and the logic of events. As at present constituted the committee believes that the latter is the wiser course. The Shafroth amendment came into existence to meet certain definite political needs, and when the women of the country see those needs for themselves and out of their own experience, they will know whether they want it or not. They have never really ratified the Shafroth amendment though they have stood by the committee very handsomely and expressed entire confidence in its ability and its spirit. While the present committee goes out of existence next December and cannot, of course, speak for its successor, we wish to make plain our feeling that the Shafroth should not be introduced until the women of the country are satisfied that they have gone as far as they can go in pushing the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

## VOTE BY COUNTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Following is the suffrage vote in Pennsylvania by counties and the majorities, in some cases official:

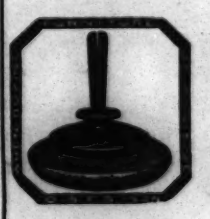
| | For | Against | Majority |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 1034 | 2485 | 1451 |
| Allegheny | 43780 | 41738 | 2032 |
| Armstrong | 2178 | 1792 | 386 |
| Beaver | 5360 | 3396 | 1964 |
| Bedford | 592 | 1571 | 979 |
| Berks | 6780 | 12671 | 5891 |
| Blair | 6182 | 5218 | 964 |
| Bradford | 4005 | 1838 | 2167 |
| Bucks | 3349 | 7090 | 3741 |
| Butler | 4301 | 3710 | 591 |
| Cambria | 4495 | 3931 | 564 |
| Cameron | 233 | 157 | 76 |
| Carbon | 2400 | 2609 | 269 |
| Centre | 2330 | 3392 | 1062 |
| Chester | .... | .... | 1400 |
| Clarion | 2158 | 1539 | 619 |
| Clearfield | .... | .... | 2500 |
| Clinton | 2004 | 1755 | 249 |
| Columbia | 2402 | 2652 | 250 |
| Crawford | 4656 | 2550 | 2106 |
| Cumberland | 2442 | 4379 | 1937 |
| Dauphin | 7842 | 9490 | 1648 |
| Delaware | 8810 | 9283 | 473 |
| Elk | 1283 | 2216 | 933 |
| Erie | 8312 | 3890 | 4442 |
| Fayette | 6756 | 5415 | 1341 |
| Forest | 645 | 252 | 393 |
| Franklin | 2958 | 3498 | 540 |
| Fulton | 450 | 905 | 455 |
| Greene | 1695 | 2065 | 375 |
| Huntingdon | 1546 | 2002 | 456 |
| Indiana | .... | .... | 427 |
| Jefferson | 4572 | 2343 | 2229 |
| Juniata | 527 | 1410 | 883 |
| Lackawanna | 10158 | 7556 | 2602 |
| Lancaster | 6529 | 13156 | 6627 |
| Lawrence | 4401 | 2273 | 2128 |
| Lebanon | 1511 | 3211 | 2700 |
| Lehigh | 2456 | 7077 | 4621 |
| Luzerne | 6090 | 4001 | 2089 |
| Lycoming | 3410 | 3911 | 501 |
| McKean | 2625 | 911 | 714 |
| Mercer | 2632 | 1181 | 1451 |
| Mifflin | 1179 | 1577 | 398 |
| Monroe | 563 | 883 | 320 |
| Montgomery | 8502 | 12686 | 4184 |
| Montour | 708 | 972 | 264 |
| Northampton | 3455 | 6258 | 2803 |
| Northumberland | 6110 | 6010 | 100 |
| Perry | 1088 | 1938 | 850 |
| Philadelphia | 67587 | 108473 | 40886 |
| Pike | 341 | 463 | 122 |
| Potter | 2045 | 922 | 7123 |
| Schuylkill | 6726 | 7769 | 1043 |
| Snyder | 595 | 1667 | 1072 |
| Somerset | 2636 | 3933 | 1297 |
| Sullivan | .... | .... | .... |
| Susquehanna | 2689 | 1416 | 1273 |
| Tioga | .... | .... | .... |
| Union | 641 | 1670 | 1029 |
| Venango | 4404 | 2397 | 2007 |
| Warren | 1092 | 517 | 485 |
| Washington | 5879 | 4347 | 1532 |
| Wayne | 1730 | 1222 | 508 |
| Westmoreland | 9884 | 8738 | 1142 |
| Wyoming | 947 | 833 | 114 |
| York | 4982 | 10928 | 5946 |

A second appeal for an injunction to restrain Mayor Thompson from interfering with Chicago saloons on Sunday has been denied by Judge Windes of the circuit court.


*To Authors and Publishers:*

We are printers of many well known publications, among them *"The Woman's Journal."* If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

E. L. GRIMES COMPANY.
122 Pearl St., Boston.



Beautify Furniture
PROTECT FLOORS and Floor Coverings from injury by using
Glass Onward Sliding Furniture Shoe
*In place of Castors*
If your dealer will not supply you write us.
ONWARD MFG. CO.
Menasha, Wis. Berlin, Ont.

Read
DR. ANNA
HOWARD SHAW'S
**The Story of A Pioneer**

"The book is the record, told with great frankness, of a life that has been crowded with varied activities, and it reveals a soul so staunch, a heart so high, and a wish so ardent for human betterment that no one could read it without awarding to its author hearty admiration for her courage, her ability, and her never-failing sense of humor."
—N. Y. Times.

$2.00 Net
HARPER & BROTHERS

# Suffrage Exchange

GENTLEWOMEN—Superb Toilet Articles and Rubber Goods by mail. Illustrated book of aids to health and beauty free. Mme. Drake Nekarda, 309 Broadway, New York. (38)

SITUATIONS.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR U. S. GOVERNMENT LIFE JOBS. $65 to $150 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. D124, Rochester, N. Y. (48)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

"BETTER HUSBANDS FOR OUR GIRLS" is proving a strong "family cement," also converts to suffrage without talking suffrage. "Put it in all the libraries," readers beg. 132 pp., paper, 75c. Caro S. Valentine, Ridgewood, N. J., publisher.

*The Last Word About Saloon Opposition Is Contained in*

## LIQUOR AGAINST SUFFRAGE

*Miss Blackwell gives a complete review of events which directly connect the liquor interests with the opposition to votes for women, including the recent Reardon letters in Massachusetts.*

PRICES
3c each, doz., 30c; 100, $2.25; 1000, $12.50

**The "If You Are—" Postcards will be helpful in Iowa, West Virginia and South Dakota as well as in continuing the educational work in any state.**

If You Are a Working Man.
Working Men—Help.
If You Are a Doctor.
If You Are a Farmer.
If You Are a Policeman.
If You Are an Educator.
If You Are a Postman.
If You Are a Business Man.
If You Are a Minister.
If You Are a Traveling Man.
If You Are a Fireman.
If You Are Interested in Political Questions.
An Object Lesson.
Think On These Things.
The Meaning of the Suffrage Map.
Arms Versus Armies.
Do Women Want to Vote?

Prices: Single cards, 1c each. By the dozen, postpaid, 10c. Per hundred, postpaid, 60c. Per thousand, postpaid, $3.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Three attractive Philadelphia "newsies." The sale of The Woman's Journal on the streets of the Quaker City was one of the features of the recent campaign.

# Great Suffrage Meeting in New York Raises $100,000 for New Campaign

### All Previous Records of Pledges Broken at Cooper Union by Gathering That Does Not Know Defeat—Men and Women Vie With Each Other in Originality of Donations — Speeches Punctuated with Hurrahs—Large Audience Gives Itself Anew to Suffrage

One hundred thousand dollars was pledged at the great mass meeting last week at Cooper Union—the largest sum ever raised at a single suffrage meeting in the country.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay was chairman of the meeting and her attempt to make a speech, according to the Tribune, sounded like this:

"Last Tuesday — (Hurrah, hurrah!) — last Tuesday — (Hurrah, hurrah!) — was a great day in New York. (Hurrah, hurrah!) Suffrage — (Hurrah, hurrah!) — is not defeated, only postponed. (Hurrah, hurrah!) All day I have been getting letters from women who never worked before — (Hurrah, hurrah!) — saying, 'Call me in. I'm ready to work now!' (Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!) Let us count our blessings and go forward. (Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!)"

**Money Pledges Pour In**

Those present were just as generous with money as with enthusiasm, too. The total amount pledged is the largest sum ever raised for suffrage at one meeting in this country. The Woman Suffrage Party pledged $25,000; Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and Mrs. Ogden Reid pledged for the Press and Publicity Council of the Empire State Campaign Committee, $10,000; Mrs. Catt pledged $5,000; from Syracuse, Buffalo and Yonkers came pledges of $5,000 for these campaign districts.

William G. Wilcox, husband of the Richmond Borough chairman, shouted:

"One thousand dollars a year for five years, or until the vote is won."

"Hurrah for little Richmond!" cried Miss Hay. "It did the best of all on Tuesday."

"Five dollars for the five voters who gave us a majority in Alice Hill Chittenden's own district," came next.

Commissioner Katherine B. Davis offered: "Fifty dollars a year for two years, and longer if I have a job."

"One hundred dollars in honor of Pennsylvania, for she almost won," came from the back of the hall.

"One hundred from Massachusetts," was greeted with shouts of "Keep it. You need it yourself."

"I'll ask a contribution from every member of the New York Times' staff," shouted Edward Van Zile, and he got more applause than anybody.

**One Hundred a Year**

Many pledges were for one hundred dollars a year until they get the vote. Only the one hundred dollars for the first year was counted in the totals, so the amount pledged is really almost double the figures given out. The exact total raised from the floor was $94,649. Mrs. Catt and Mr. Laidlaw raised it to an even $100,000.

Individuals pledged $5, $10, or $25 a year until suffrage was won. They pledged sums of varying sizes in the name of the leaders of the cause in the State in which they were born. They pledged money because of the courtesy with which women were treated at the polls and for the men who voted for them. Watchers pledged as many dollars as there were men who voted for suffrage in their districts. A father pledged money for his young sons to be given yearly until their mother had the vote, and a young man offered 10 cents a month in memory of his mother.

One woman pledged money because she was "one of those poor devils whom Tom Foley saved from herself." A man pledged money and gave himself to the cause because Mrs. Robert Adamson had found him an arch anti on Election Day morning and had converted him. Another man, who said he might be taken as a voice from the tomb, was alive enough to contribute $100.

One of the most amazing contributions was $25 from a suffrage club of young women at Mount Vernon which has not been organized. "Can I raise that sum to $50?" called the girl a little later, and the unborn club promised half a hundred dollars. Some one gave $2 in memory of the work of the police force, and Mr. Laidlaw gave $100. Then some one else gave $100 in the name of the Fire Department. Some gave $5 each because President Wilson had voted for the women. It was like playing a parlor game, and one woman gave $1 each for four suffrage men who forgot to register and could not vote on Election Day. The audience laughed at that. They gave money for two or three of the newspapers.

**Not Death, But Resurrection**

Miss Hay took the pledges. "And they say suffrage is dead in New York," she remarked. Do you think it is?"

"No, indeed," cried the audience.

"It is the resurrection," said Dr. Shaw.

They gave money in the name of Dr. Shaw, for Mrs. Catt, for Leonora O'Reilly, for Mr. Laidlaw, for Mrs. Whitehouse, and several times for Miss Hay herself, but she would not announce those gifts.

They gave money for Norway where women vote, for Mexico, and for New Mexico.

"One dollar for each of the election districts on Staten Island," came a voice. "One dollar for every yea voted in Brooklyn," came another. It was Owen Lovejoy who said "$5 a year for my two boys until their mother gets the vote."

Mrs. L. B. Mallory watched in a negro district and there were 42 votes for suffrage to 60 against, and she gave "$42 for those good votes." Erasmus Hall High School teachers gave $100, and the teachers as a whole had already promised $5,000.

Miss Hay, Mrs. Catt, Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale, and Mr. Laidlaw were the speakers. Miss Rose Young was given a great ovation when she said: "We pledge ourselves anew to the cause."

Miss Young introduced the following resolutions which were seconded by Judge Wadhams and adopted with the whole audience standing:

**Whereas, The woman suffrage amendment received more than half a million votes in New York State on Nov. 2, representing approximately four-ninths of the total vote cast on the question, the largest number ever polled for suffrage in any commonwealth in the world's history of the movement, and**

**Whereas, The casting of 500,000 votes for any political issue is conclusive testimony of the resistless pressure behind it, and**

**Whereas, The campaign just ended has been the opportunity for sowing broadcast ideals of democracy that have now become a living part of the body politic, and that, out of nothing, have created sufficient opinion to register hundreds of thousands of votes at the first call of this great reform in New York State, therefore be it**

**Resolved, That, inspired by the number and the character of the supporters that have been drawn to the suffrage cause, and relying on our army of 520,000 strong already entrenched in the enemy's country, we start here and now a campaign for Presidential suffrage, which the Legislature has the constitutional right to bestow, and for another referendum, and for the submission of a Federal amendment conferring the suffrage on women; and be it further**

**Resolved, That we give ourselves anew to the suffrage cause and pledge renewed consecration to the work in New York State, pressing forward from the great heights already gained to the summit of our aspiration—the right of self-government.**

## NEW CAMPAIGNS BEGUN IN EAST

### Time When Amendment Can Come Up Again Varies from Three to Five Years

Plans are already under way in each of the four eastern States that recently refused to adopt the woman suffrage amendment to bring the question before the voters a second time at the first opportunity.

In Massachusetts, if passed by two successive legislatures, the amendment could be re-submitted to the voters in 1918. Both political parties, however, have a plank in their respective platforms calling for a constitutional convention and it is possible that an amendment could be brought up in 1917.

In discussing New York's next campaign, Dr. Anna H. Shaw said: "There is a difference of opinion in regard to the time which must elapse before the question is resubmitted to the voters in New York State, but it is believed that under a Constitutional provision, an amendment to the organic law, submitted from the Legislature, must receive favorable action from two successive Legislatures in which a different Senate is sitting." This would make 1919 the earliest date.

However, Judge Wadhams and other men whom the members of the Empire State Campaign Committee have consulted as to the possibility of another referendum in 1917 have told them that it would be entirely possible.

## WORKING WOMEN DIE IN FIRE TRAP

### Clearly Preventable Loss of Life Points to Need of Women's Enfranchisement

Thirteen persons, eight of whom were girls, lost their lives, thirty-six were injured, and one reported missing, when the worst factory fire since the Triangle disaster occurred last Saturday in an old brick and wooden factory building in Brooklyn.

Investigation by Fire Commissioners and officials after the tragedy showed that the building had been condemned as unsafe nine months before, and the owners ordered to fireproof the exits in compliance with the requirements of the law. This order was never enforced.

That there are hundreds of other factory buildings in the city just as dangerous as the one that burned, and in which similiar disasters may occur at any time, was also brought out in the investigation. And yet women are told that they do not need the vote, that the men protect them.

In Pennsylvania the question must past two successive Legislatures which meet biennially, and so the amendment cannot come up for four years. New Jersey's constitution does not permit the question to be submitted to the voters again until 1920.

## LAST LAUGHS

"Yes," said Mrs. Twickembury; "they were very careful about that infectious membranous croup. They had anecdotes hanging up all over the house."—Christian Register.

Wife: "You never praise me up to any one."

Husband: "I don't, eh! You should hear me describe you at the employment office when I'm trying to hire a cook."—Chicago Herald.

Friend: "What are you thankful for this year, Uncle Rastus?"

Uncle Rastus: "Well, suh, on de wealth side Ah am thankful foh de things Ah've got, an' on de health side Ah am thankful foh de things Ah haven't got."—Life.

"I'm glad my husband got a motor car."

"You enjoy the rides?"

"Yes, and the car gets a lot of the blame that used to come my way."—Pittsburg Post.

A certain woman demands instant and unquestioning obedience from her children. One afternoon a storm came up and she sent her little son John to close the trap leading to the flat roof of the house. "But mother"—began John. "John, I told you to shut the trap!" "Yes, but mother"—"John, shut that trap!" "All right, mother, if you say so—but"—"John!" Whereupon John slowly climbed the stairs and shut the trap. Two hours later the family gathered for dinner, but Aunt Mary, who was staying with the mother, did not appear. The mother did not have to ask many questions. John answered the first one. "Mother, she is on the roof."—New York Times.

Among the Japanese economy is held to be a high virtue. Two old misers of Tokio were one day discussing ways and means of saving.

"I manage to make a fan last about 20 years," said one, "and this is my system: I don't wastefully open the whole fan and wave it carelessly. I open only one section at a time. That's good for about a year. Then I open the next, and so on until the fan is eventually used up."

"Twenty years for a good fan!" exclaimed the other. "What sinful extravagance! In my family we use a fan for two or three generations, and this is how we do it: We open the whole fan, but we don't wear it out by waving it. Oh, no! We hold it still, like this, under our nose, and wave our face!"—Everybody's Magazine.